VOLUME XVIII.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 15.

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Agricultural.

STATE FAIR DATES.

In order that our readers may understand the discussion now going on in regard to the dates when the State Fairs have been

wenty years.
ear. Date of Fair. Year. Date of Fair.
68 Sept. 15 to 19 1878 Sept. 16 to 20
869 Sept. 21 to 25 1879 Sept. 15 to 19
70 Sept. 20 to 24 1880 Sept. 13 to 17
71 Sept. 19 to 23 1881 Sept. 19 to 23
72 Sapt. 16 to 20 1382 Sept. 18 to 22
73Sept. 15 to 19 1888Sept. 17 to 21
74Sept. 14 to 18 1884Sept. 15 to 19
75 Sept. 18 to 17 1885 Sept. 14 to 18
76Sept. 18 to 22 1886Sept. 13 to 17
77 Sept. 17 to 21 1887 Sept. 19 to 23

the Executive Committee of the State Society, in arranging their dates for the coming fair, followed their usual custom. The fairs of 1886 and 1887 are fixed for the same dates as those of 1875-76, 1880-81. But the fact remains that the other Societies had met and arranged dates in advance of the meeting of the State Society, and the question about this conflict? Each has a strong argument-the State Society that they adhered to a policy inaugurated 20 years ago, and the District Societies that they had met and arranged dates long before the State Society did, and that the management of the latter was fully aware of that fact. No matter which argument is best the result will be fairs are working for the same object, and are public enterprises in which private interests are not involved, we adhere to the opinion before expressed that some amicable arrangement should be made by which the nterests of all would be furthered, and dis-

RESTORING FERTILITY.

A great deal is being written at the present time, regarding the fertility of soils. the methods of restoring waste, and the causes of decline. This discussion is maintained largely by scientific men who have made the nature of soils a study for almost a lifetime, From the disagreements in both theory and practice among them we see how little men really know yet about nature's laws, and her plans for sustaining the multitudes of earth's living creatures.

The popular argument is that every crop sold off the farm, and every animal disposed of, without a compensating return in kind of the elements which go to make up is drop by drop exhausting the primeval stock of fertility originally held by the soil, and that in a period more or less remote, lands that are subjected to such treatment must fail to produce good crops. The teaching is, that the phosphates, nitrogen and potash thus removed must be supplied artificially in order to maintain the proper standard of original fertility, that the soil in a sense is a mine, and is exhausted by cropping and pasturing as effectively as nining for coal exhausts the vein.

There is a good deal of dormant opinion opposed to this opinion, fortified, not by analysis of soils, nor by any very extensive tests, but by long years of observation and grow equally good crops upon a poorer

the conditions. Every good farmer of twenty years' experience knows that certain fields are richer than formerly, where not a handful of manure has been applied other than the droppings of the pastured animals, except perhaps an annual dusting of plaster when the field was in clover; but this will not be accepted by scientific men as supplying the waste of the crops harvested. The oak lands of southern Michigan have steadily increased in fertility for a period of 40 years or more, and such parts as furnished favorable conditions of soil, have doubled the capacity for producing good crops. This has been done within itself, while crop after crop has gone off the soil, and no purchased manures have been applied to counterbalance this constant drain. I believe all soils have inherent recuperative agents constantly at work, and all the farmer is required to do, is to restore, or continue the conditions in order for an indefinite continuance of growth, and by a careful maintenance of such agencies as experience teaches are best for the promotion offertility, the soil can and will improve, not only to supply present needs, but be come adequate for all future requirements. The whole teaching of the modern school of agricultural science tends to the belief that the danger of ultimate sterility of soil is imminent, unless recourse be had to commercial manures, or some process be invented for fixing the nitrogen of the atmosphere, with some cheap and ready means of applying it to the soil. This is a commercial idea rather than an agricultural one. It presupposes that the whole thing can be learned in a book, like civil engineer ing, and does not take into consideration the fact that each soil must be studied in eld, we give a statement covering the last order to understand under what conditions ertility is induced and fostered, and what rops can be successfully grown upon it to romote its increase of productiveness. There is a class of sandy soil so light and on-retentive, that the conditions of fertility cannot be sustained without allowing ore rest than is profitable for an enterrising farmer, and one who is not enter-This list of dates shows very clearly that prising can soon reduce it to such a state as will exemplify that prophetic period, when for lack of purchased manures the millions, and famine comes as a consequence.

renewed, according as the farmer provides

very widely spread.

CONFLICTING DATES.

FLUSHING, Mich., April 2, 1887. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In your paper of March 7th I notice an article headed "State Fair" in which you speak of the conflict of dates in time set for holding the Northeastern, the Western at Grand Rapids and the State Fair. You say in your article that you are aware the State Fair has always held its fair beginning with the third Monday in September, and that you would like to see this matter amicably arranged, etc. In order that those interested in this matter may understand it fully I thought best with your consent to write you for publication the exact position in which the Northeastern Society stands in this matter. In the first place, I think the Northeastern and the Western at Grand Rapids have occupied same date for holding their fairs since the organization of the Northeastern at Flint six years ago. So these two societies seem to have a mutual under-standing in this respect. A meeting of the directors of the Northeastern Society was held in Saginaw on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1886, at which time they fixed upon the date of holding their fair for 1887 and chose the following dates, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, which is the third week of September—the the perfected grain and the mature wast, of 1885 and 1886. The Secretary of our Society gave public notice of the dates chosen as above, which was published in several papers throughout the State. I think I am correct in saying that the Western Associa-tion at Grand Rapids held a meeting about the same time or soon afterwards, and a has been the case in the past chose the same dates that the Northeastern had se-lected, which were, I am informed, publicly announced. Sometime after this the State Fair Society, or its Business Committee, held a meeting and chose the time for hold-ing the State Fair which, as you say, is the same time chosen by the Northeastern and the Western, and that too, understand, after the two last named societies had selected dates, and in fixing their dates the Northeastern and the Western had selected

experience upon the same soil, which has failed to show any evidence of the truth of failed to show any evidence of the truth of back from 1880 to 1886 you will readily see these scientific assertions. These opinions are very modest, and have the appearance of mere assertion, when opposed to what Purports to be actual figures taken from analyses which are accepted as truth by learned which are accepted as truth by learned men. Thus only the one side of the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are echoing and upholding the doctrine that "the proposed structure of the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are echoing and upholding the doctrine that "the proposed structure of the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are echoing and upholding the doctrine that "the proposed structure of the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are echoing and upholding the doctrine that "the proposed structure of the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the controversy has had a hearing, and all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the lesser lights are all the lesser lights of agricultural literature are expensed by the lesser lights are all t State Fair to make the arrangements for changing their dates to the previous week, which, as I have stated, is the same week in order to produce good crops, the fertil ity of the soil had to be kept up to its original standard. All we can hope to do is to grow someths are all to make the arrangements for changing their dates to the previous week, which, as I have stated, is the same week in the month they have occupied for the two previous years. At a meeting of the directors of the Northeastern Society held at Saginaw on March 28th, this matter of dates into the cutter and had a call round on J.



The Spring-Tooth Cultivator Manufactured by the Albion Manufacturing Co., Albion, Mich.

last the herd of Holstein-Friesians owned by Mr. W. A. Rowley, of Mt. Clemens, was sold under the hammer. The day was undoubtedly kept many away from the sale. The cattle offered were in fine shape, and State. They also ranked high as milkers, each animal old enough having shown its soil refuses longer to support its teeming quality in this requisite of a dairy bred. soon among the sheep. To try and enumer-The prices realized were far below what every one expected, and had it been known There are farmers enough who have faith | by those interested in the breed in Michigan in the power of the soil, when properly that prices would rule so low, it is safe handled, to continure and increase its to say some of them which went to outside Forbes' and O. C. Martin's, and were sorry roll up when the dry weather set in, as it the season, beginning with straw perries yearly productions, so that the fear of such a catastrophe as is intimated, will not be any such prices. Those present ware not visit the many other fine flocks in this plows, and the crop was fully one-third betations. any such prices. Those present were principally the farmers of the neighborhood, therefore not bidders. Col. Mann did the selling, and worked hard to get some enthusiasm into his audience; but it was up hill work, and the sale dragged all the time. gets bare of snow by the 4th of July. Mr. Rowley would have been justified in withdrawing the cattle, but he said he had advertised to sell and he would sell everything which would draw out a bid. Th entire herd was closed out. The following is a list of the animals sold, the names of purchasers, and prices paid:

· FEMALES. Maike 2d, No. 107 D. F. H. B.; D. Buttolpi Troy; price, \$40.
Seipkje, No. 120 D. F. H. B.; Smith Bros.,
Dundas, Ont.; price, \$230.
Kleiterp 4th, No. 228 D. F. H. B.; Smith
Brothers, Dundas, Ont.; price, \$30.
Belle of Orchard Side, No. 235 D. F. H. B.;
Smith Brothers, Dundas, Ont.; price, \$130. mith Brothers, Dundas, Ont.; price, \$130. Kaastra, No. 2190 H. F. H. B.; D. Buttolph Troy; price,\$80.

Baugma 2d, No. 2678 H. F. H. B.; D. But

tolph, Troy; price, \$80. Kleiterp of Clinton, No. 2386 H. F. H. B. D. Buttolph, Troy; price, \$155. Seipkje 3d, No. 2397 H. F. H. B.; Bruce Phillips, Utica: price, \$140.

Belle of Orchard Side 2d, by Rothmere No. 326 D. F. H. B., dam Belle of Orchard Side, No. 235 D. F. H. B.; Bruce Phillips, Utica; price, \$130. price, \$130. Kleiterp 6th, by Rothmere, No. 326 D. F. H B., dam Kleiterp 4th as above; Smith Bros.

Dundas, Ont.; price, \$50.

Maike 4th, by Rothmere, dam Maike 2d, No.
107 D. F. H. B.; J. D. Perry, Redford, Wayne Rothmere, No. 1350 H. B., 326 D. F. H. B. W. H. Mosier, Mt. Clemens; price, \$50. Duke of Clinton, No. 1647 H. F. H. B.; D. Buttolph, Troy, Oakland County; price, \$50. Calneth D., No. 3329 D. F. H. B.; Bruce

2190 H. F. A. R.; D. Buttolph

NOTES FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

After a pleasant call at the FARMER office in the new and pleasant quarters, we boarded the east-bound train on Thursday p. m., March 17th, for a short visit to Vermont, and arrived at Middlebury Friday afternoon. We were soon gliding, sliding and pitching over three feet of snow for Shoreham, with Mr. Ryder, the affable proprietor of the Addison House, for companion and pilot, arriving at the residence of F. & L. E. Moore just before dusk. The next morning was put in in looking over the first prize herd of Shorthorns as shown last fall

at Middlebury, Burlington, and Utica, N. Y. They, of course, are in fine shape, and soil, by the judicious use of more active manures."

Now the opinions referred to above are to the effect that the soil is a laboratory rather than a mine, where the essential elements of fertility are distilled, or elaborated, or

Saginaw on March 28th, this matter of dates was brought up and discussed and the action of the Society at their meeting on the 21st of last December was affirmed, which definitely settles the date for the holding of the Northeastern Fair at Flint on the 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of September next.

The question of which is right in this matter of dates was brought up and discussed and the action of the Course had the neted ram, Wall Street, and other good ones to show us, but being pushed for time bade him good bye, with a promise to call again. We next brought up at Jas. Moore's pleasant place, and hurriedly looked over a small party of good breeding ewes and younger ant place, and hurriedly looked over a small party of good breeding ewes and younger

ant place, and hurriedly looked over a small party of good breeding ewes and younger

Those who have tried it have had the most more to fit the ground and cultivate the crop

J. Hay and H. A. Ladd do not believe in

a cold one, with a sharp east wind, and this is a fine flock of young ewes sired by the season I purchased one of the Albion now departed but celebrated Goldfinder. Space forbade taking Mr. B. into the cutter the herd comprised some of the handsomest | with us, and we soon pulled up at the home | to give it a thorough test. Through the specimens of this breed ever seen in this of the renowned Tyler Stickney & Sons' flock. After looking hastily over Mr. Stickney's embryo herd of Shorthorns, we were leading Vermont flocks goes without consection. Was especially sorry that we did not get to see Mr. Geo. Hall's young ram, many of them interested in Shorthorns, and for which he has refused \$250 this winter, cheap as the greasy little Merino is. But enough. Although well pleased with what we saw, I prefer to live where the ground is

LEVEL CULTURE.

Intelligent and wide-awake farmers are more and more considering the importance of level culture for the corn plant. A little reflection should convince any one of its im portance, though we are not left to theory wholly on this subject, for there have been enough trials of it to show its great value over ridge and hill methods. The old way of cultivating corn keeps and leaves the ground furrowed, obstructing free and natural root-growth of the plant. Level culture secures not only natural growth of the roots, but enables the plant to readily utilize the plant food of the atmosphere freely circulating at the surface of the thoroughly stirred soil. An experiment with level culture is reported in the 1870 volume of the national department of agriculture, which yielded over 150 bushels of corn per acre. In the same series of reports, Mr. J. F. Wolfinger, of Pennsylvania, contributes a paper to the 1886 volume, in which he ably discusses the methods of corn culture, and

"If the ground is inclined to become dry, it should be worked so as to keep the surface as level as possible, thus enabling it to

If the corn crop is cut short, nine times out of ten it is eaused by dry weather, and that is only intensified by the furrow method of culture. A very successful corn grower t Germantown, Ohio, writes; "My plan is to cultivate as level as possible," and he reports 105 bushels per acre by this method of A Corn Cultivator which would cost

We have referred to these facts for the purpose of calling attention to a comparatively new implement for this work, a cut of which is given on this page of the FARMER. The Albion Manufacturing Co., of Michigan, last year first introduced this Spring Tooth Cultivator, and it was very thoroughly tested in Ohio, Northern Indiana, Michifavorable, and in sections where a dozen were used last season, hundreds are already

Shorthorn-Galloway steer, that downed all and we give this, as Mr. Lapman gave the competitors in his path last fall. Here also new system a careful test. He says: "Last Spring-tooth Cultivators, believing it was built on the right principle, and I determined field where I planted my corn, there is a road used in reaching the other fields. On one side of this road I used the Albion all through the season in working the eorn, of the question, but that this is one of the plow. The soil was the same, as only this road separated them, but I found the corn tradiction. We had a pleasant call at Jas. | worked with the Albion did not wilt and for itself the first season. I also put in a field of oats with it on old corn stubble without plowing, putting in the center attachment, and by going over it twice fitted check. the ground perfectly, then put on the seeder attachment and sowed the oats. I never raised better oats, and it cost less than half as much to put them in the ordinary way. It is by all odds the best paying tool I ever purchased and no farmer can afford to be without one. They will pay for themselves

every season they are used." had much better crops than where the ground was plowed and oats put in in the might be found that the shading and mulchordinary way. There is a good reason for ing of the land, the vegetable matter de surface and being exposed to the sun it has warmed the top, and if it only can be work- tion." ed up mellow, it is in much better condition for a seed bed than the cold ground turned up by the plow. The small teeth in this cultivator, will go into this ground where it where it is plowed it breaks up more or less in lumps. Then they can as a rule be sown earlier, as many times the ground gets dry enough to work on top, and if it could be fitted quickly the oats could be put in, but rains come on and it is often two or three weeks before it is again dry enough to work, would have had the benefit of these rains. This anxiety to get them in early often leads farmers to plow their ground when it is too loss. wet and seriously injure their land, espe- A. R. Palmer quoted several statements one tool

having one tool to store. Then for \$20 ad- duced good crops ever since. ditional a broad-cast seeder can be put on, saving the expense of a grain drill costing a knowledge of the operations of nature. gan and other Western States. The reports from \$50 to \$75, and many think it is better We are often asked to practice scientific from its use last year are universally highly as it distributes the grain evenly over the farming, which would be that which is in ground. This however is a mooted ques- accord with nature. In nature nothing is tion, but for such as prefer seeders, it com- lost; that which has once been plant food on ered for this year. The illustration given bines for \$20 a better seeder than could be may become plant food again. A summer very effectually explains its advantages. It bought for \$40 to \$50. The cost of tools is fallow must lose some of its vegetable secures the perfection of level cultivation. an important feature in farming, and whomatter, but at the same time will absorb The spring teeth are so arranged to stir ever reduces this cost by combining tools is from the air, rain and dew, and is better every inch of the soil, instead of covering a public benefactor, and in this case this is prepared for wheat. Whether increased inpart of it, as in the old way, and yet leaving done not only without sacrificing some of fertility in the end is questionable. We

have a great run, and work a large advan-one-third more corn to the acre, that one-tage to agriculture. one-third is almost clear profit, as it costs no labor?

farmer can afford to stick to the old system. We think much of this tardiness, however, has been for the want of practical tools to the land after every rain. carry out the new system, and the fact that this cultivator has become so popular wherever introduced, demonstrates that they were ready to adopt level cultivation when they had a practical tool to do it with. It the utmost capacity to fill orders. We be-lieve it is just as certain to supercede other systems of cultivation, as the Steel and Chilled Plows have superseded Cast Plows. NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB.

The March meeting at H. H. Raby's on the 26th was quite well attended. The annual election resulted in the continuance of the old officers.

The literary exercises began with an excellent essay from Miss Annie Palmer on as also long manure, give off hydrogen in the subject of "Home." This she defined to be not merely four square walls, a place to eat, drink and sleep, but a shelter and resting place from the turmoil of life, a gen and hydrogen have little affinity for place where love, peace, gentleness and courtesy prevail; memories of which lead many back from the paths of sin. Its spirit is prompted and pervaded by love. What often seem to restless youth to be heavy chains of restraint, are seen to be made of loving links. A farmer's home has more natural advantages than any other. Free from the dirt, dust and smoke of cities, surrounded by the pure air of the country, we enjoy all nature's gentle influences, and partake of all her fruits in their freshness. The essay closed with the expressed wish that we might all so live as to gain a place in that home not made with

hands, eternal in the heavens. "Small Fruits," was the subject of a second essay, read by Mrs. R. D. Palmer. She would as soon think of buying all the milk and butter needed, as of depending upon others for small fruits. If the men are too busy, the women can care for the fruit garden, and be the better for getting into the open air, and away from the routine of dusting, scrubbing and baking for an hour ate individually what we saw here is out and on the other side used the ordinary corn a day. The work is not more laborious than that of flower-gardening, now so popular. Less than one-half acre will furnish a succession of small fruits through ter, so my Albion cultivator more than paid which could hardly be reported in less space than they occupied in the essay. All trimmings and dead canes should be burned to aid in keeping injurious insects in

The question as to the effect of a continu ous summer fallow for three years was then taken up, and the secretary called upon te read a letter from Prof. Johnson, of the Agricultural College. This letter expressed the opinion that the soil would become richer. A soil thoroughly pulverized and then exposed to the action of the sun, rain, A great many farmers tried putting in air and frost, must gather up stores of plant their oats in this way last season where they food. "On the other hand, if allowed to were sown on corn stubble and uniformly put up its full growth of vegetation from year to year, nothing being removed, it it, as the action of the frost pulverizes the caying and going back directly to the soil, had enriched the land more than cultiva-

This was followed by a paper by L. D. Watkins, treating the subject from a scientific standpoint. Granite rock was originally the source of all our soils. By is not too hard, and cut it all up fine, while the slow action of the atmosphere, the washing of water and other forces, it was gradually disintegrated and decomposed, the elements uniting with oxygen, nitrogen, etc., forming various compounds. This process is still going on, and would add to before it can be plowed and sowed the spring the fertility of the epen fallow. All soils have a standard of fertility which may be increased by adding fertilizers, but can not while if they had been in the ground they be greatly diminished; whenever any element is reduced below its normal state. nature at once sets to work to repair the

cially in heavy soils. Another valuable fea- from Prof. Kedzie and J. H. Gilbert, of ture of this cultivator is the great variety of Rothamsted, England, whose lectures are uses to which it can be put. It combines in found in the State agricultural reports, He thought the question "to summer fallow, or not to summer fallow," preeminently the one on which good farmers

John Green once saw a two year fallow. While this only costs \$40 and does much been run for years. The result was an exbetter work than any of them, besides only cellent crop of wheat, and the field has pro

R. D. Palmer would define science to be it perfectly level, thus giving the free natural growth and a perfect circulation of the atmosphere, laden with its moisture and plant food. This implement is bound to

and only a trifle more to harvest it, and no summer fallowing, while S. W. Holmes finds that he gets much better crops by the practice. He plows early and likes to work

President Halladay: Nature has provided everything necessary for plant life in prefusion. The most valuable element of manure is nitrogen. While so abundant in the air it is not available as plant food, as it is with pleasure we recommend it to our readers, for we thoroughly believe in it, and we were not surprised on our recent visit to their factory to find them crowded to their factory to find them crowded to the contains to taken up by the soil if it contains homes. taken up by the soil if it contains humas or alumina. Soils that are hard or crusted. over will not absorb ammonia to any extent. Dews contain a large amount of nitrogen; by cultivating when the dew is on we always gain a benefit. Rock is changed to soil by the action of air, hence soils kept loose and friable, aerated, increase in fertility from this cause. It is a mystery how clover, which takes up more nitrogen than any other crop, should yet enrich the soil in this element. Dr. Boyd explains that the lower leaves in decaying. ts nascent state, which readily unites with nitrogen of the air, forming ammonia to be absorbed by the soil. Ordinarily nitroeach other.

L. D. Watkins thought it an implication against the Creator to say that the nitrogen of the air was not available as a source of food for plants. It is his theory that the various chemical processes going on in the soil, generate galvanic electricity which causes a union of nitrogen and hydrogen. The next meeting will be at John Green's, on the last Saturday in April, at one P. M. The topic for discussion: "Our friends and enemies among insects, birds and ani-

THE KENTUCKY SHORTHORN SALES.

The Kentucky spring series of sales of Shorthorns, from the breeding of the stock to be offered and the reputation of the herds from which they come, will be of unusual interest to breeders. Mr. Wm. Warfield, so well known from his writings upon Shorthorns, has furnished a short article upon these sales and some of the stock to be offered, from which we make some extracts:

"The coming series of the April sales in Kentucky promise an unusual treat to the purchasers of Shorthorn cattle. It is very rarely that they have an opportunity of putting their own prices on the stock of such men as Messrs. Alexander, Moberly, Estill, and James, etc. But this year draughts from all of these herds will be offered to the highest bidder between the 18th and 22d days of April, and he who seeks not mere pedigree alone, nor yet quality, but a good beast with a good pedigree, will have the best of opportunities of satisfying his most fastidious tastes.

"I have just had the pleasure of a personal examination of the animals which are to compose the offering of Mr. William W. Estill, at his farm of Elmwood, near Lexington, and it was, indeed, a pleasure to look over so attractive a lot of cattle as are the twenty head he proposes to sell. They are a very even lot, most unexceptional in breeding, and of much higher individual merit than one often meets in the sale yard. "His catalogue opens with a half dozen Cypresses that are all nice cattle and are descended from one of the fine old Mason

The imported cow, Cypress by Lord of Brawith (10465), was brought to America by Messrs. Jonathan and Sam-uel Thorne, of New York, and the family has been since bred very largely along the Bates lines.
"After this tribe there is no more notable

female in this catalogue than number 13, the 2d Goodness of Elmwood, by imp. Lord. Wellington. Like the Cypress hers is a fine old Mason pedigree. The imported cow Goodness by Orontes (4623) was one of the great cows of the old importing com-panies and was sold at the sale of the Northern Kentucky Importing Company for \$2,-025. "While speaking of the Mason families, "While speaking of the Mason families, 3L.

1 may as well turn at once to number 31, 2d Miss Wiley of Elmwood, a royally bred cow tracing back through 17 splendid crosses to Hubback, the great father of Shorthorns, and through all this time, the cows in her pedigree from the first one recorded down to the present time, their breeders count only four names and all of them great. They are those of Colling, Mas Wiley, and Alexander.
"Next in order are two exceedingly good

Roses of Sharon, the 5th and 6th Red Roses of Elmwood, and a bull calf after the same family, the 8th Duke of Elmwood. These followed by representatives of two of Mr. Whitaker's most esteemed families. First, Golden Pippin 7th (No. 32) descended from Robert Colling's Golden Pippin by North Star (459) a cow of great concentra-tion of the blood of Favorite (252) in her tion of the blood of Favorite (202) in Reaveins; tracing through Imp. Rosabella 20th, by Velocipede (5552). The other is the grand old Daisy family—that famous family of the Collings from which sprang Daisy. Bull, the sire of Duchess, and have descended through Mr. Whitaker's cow Desdemonia by Frederick (1060).
"The last of the females, as she is the

last in the catalogue also, (No. 43), is a red heifer Lovely, of Elmhurst, out of the imp. Lovely 28th, bred by Mr. Cruikshank, of Sittyton, and belonging to one of the best known of the families bred in that herd

which is so rapidly growing famous.

"The sale catalogue contains in addition to the cattle to be sold by Mr. Estill, quite a number from the herd of Mr. David H. James, one of the best and most reliable of

A number of our Michigan breeders expect to attend those sales, and we hope to

see some rare good ones come to this State.

Ill., has been excluded from the mails by the postmaster of that city, for publishing fraudulent advertisements. Well, a "cheap paper must do something to keep itself alive, and when its subscription price is below the cost of the paper it is printed on, it is well for the people to regard it with sun-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



STANDARD, REGISTERED AND the past year, they are of but passing and NUMBERED.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to speak in regard to an article in your issue of March 28th, entitled "Standard, Registered and Numbered," desming some of the statements contained therein misleading. I think a pedigree without a er of scrub stallions and fully appreciate the efforts being made to establish the American trotter as a breed.

The rules governing admission to the Standard are purely arbitrary and are liable to change, so that a horse eligible to registry to-day may not be sometime in the future. It was impossible to fix a set of rules governing admission that would include all horses of merit without letting in some that had no merit. As it is there are hundreds trotters, is a new and most satisfactory featof Standard horses that are not worth the food they consume, while there are many very promising young colts that are net Standard. According to the rules no horse can be registered as non-Standard that is not well up in trotting blood. This is designed to give recognition to well bred colts that owing to some technicality were not Standard.

Let us imagine two cases as follows: Take a heavy, low-built Clydesdale mare, can afford to do without it, and by remitting breed her to the poorest little rat-tailed horse you can find, with no speed himself New York, it can be secured by return mail. and none in his ancestors, with nothing to recommend him except that he has a number. If the produce of this union is a filly, you can breed her to some other coarse, wretched standard brute and if you get a house colt here you are with a registered, standard and numbered stallion, eligible under rule seventh.

For the other case take a mare bred as follows: Sire, a non-standard son of American Star; let him have a pacing record of 2:20. Dam, by Alexander's Abdallah. Breed this mare to a horse bred as follows: Sire, a non-standard son of Almont; let him have a pacing record of 2:20. Dam, by Volunteer. The produce of this union is not eligible to registry as standard. Which would be likely to get the best colts of the two? Such cases are not only possible but quite com-

No pacing horse, however meritorious can make himself standard by performance although some of our best sires of trotters are pacers. Now, I should say, if you want speed, look for it through parents that have speed and who are descendants of speedy ancestors. If t' ey are standard all the better, but don't patronize a horse that has nothing to recommend him but the fact that be is No. 630 or 640; for with a dash between the six and the 40 the figures may possibly represent his speed as well as his number. L. E. WARNER.

BRONARD, Mich., April & 1887.

For the Michigan Farmer NOTES ON HORSES BY A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.

A GERMAN agricultural journal has close ly examined the feeding influences of hay on horses. That from meadow is best for pure blood, saddle horses, or those employed for quick locomotion. Clover hay suits spiration, even when carefully saved. It is further more liable to deterioration than meadow hay. Aftermath hay being more swallowed with great avidity, hence, digestive derangement, and why it does not suit horses destined for speed. If the latter be fed on this class of hay, they transpire easily and abundantly.

MESSES. HYNDERICK and Fiberghien are acknowledged authorities on Belgium horses -now a speciality in their country. Like the Percheron, which is being run close by the Belgian horse, the latter comprises two varieties, while constituting only one race. The gentlemen in question head a move ment for maintaining the purity of the race. and to ameliorate the two varieties-the heavy dray and the light van and omnibus horses, by means of a severe control in the selection of breeding animals, the founding of breeding studs, and the keeping up an authorized stud book. Importers of European horses cannot too closely watch the Belgian market.

COLONEL HENNEBERT states that during the period of six years, 1875-1880, the number of horses entered in the veterinary hospitals in France, has increased from 59 to 100 per cent. During the same period, 15,575 horses belonging to men and officers, have died. This death rate of nearly 2,000 per annum, represents a yearly money loss of five millions francs. The Colonel draws attention to the feel-

ing of repulsion that the majority of horses manifest for the stable, and believes it is owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the lodgement; to the bad flooring of the stable in the majority of cases, which by percolation often converts it into a permanent generator of infectious odors. He dwells at much length on the slope of the floor of the atalls often two inches in the vard, to carry of the drainage. "Which do you like better," asked an Arab of his horse, "to ascend, or descend a hill?" The horse re plied; "May God curse the point of june tion," The noble animal was right; the inclined bed begets fatigue. It is this exhausting slope, observes the colonel, which is the cause of the infecundity of many mares, and the absence of prolificness on the part of so many stallions.

Wallace's Year-Book of Trotting and Pacing.

The second volume of this most valuable annual, covering the year 1886, has just reached our table. It is embraced in 340 large octavo pages—about seventy more than last year-closely printed, and every line a fact. The labor in its preparation has been immense, and the workmanship in its manufacture is first-class. It is bound in green cloth, with flexible covers, and how such a volume can be compiled and published at the nominal price of \$1.60 is beyond our comprehension. The first part of the to the trotting and pacing summaries of the past year where any heat was made in 2:50 walking gait, but says nothing about trotting

authentic and reliable sources, and an index to every performance and performer. Important and valuable as these summarie may be in showing what has been done in transient value when compared with the great tables that follow, in which may be found every important fact of all past experience. All trotting and breeding history teaches may here be learned. The table of all 2:30 performers under their sires not only embraces the performers themselves, number is of value, although I am no admir- but every son and every daughter of that sire that has got or produced a 2:30 performer is added, with the number credited to each. The table of great brood-mares not only embraces every mare that has produced two or more 2:30 performers, but every mare that has produced one performer and the sire or dam of a performer. The table of sires with nothing to their immediate credit in 2:30 or better, but with sons or daughters that have got or produced 2:30 ure in this class of statistics. The closing table embraces the fastest records of all periods of time, at all ages, at all ways of going, and at all distances. Taking the work altogether, it is by far the most valuable ever issued on this subject. Here we have the very cream of all trotting aud pac ing horse knowledge, and it comes from the highest authority in the world on the subject. No intelligent horseman or breeder

Sand Crack.

\$1.60 to John H. Wallace, 280 Broadway.

A sand crack consists of a break or fissure in any part of the horny wall of the foot, commencing at the coronet, and is generally found on the inner quarter of the fore and the toes of the hind feet. A sand crack usually appears by slow degrees, but may come on suddenly by some injury. Before its appearance the horn is imperfect ly secreted, is dry and brittle. Some horses are very liable to these cracks; and when a cure has been apparently effected they are very apt to return, but the cause for their return must be looked for from the effects of bad shoeing. A sand crack commences at the upper

margin of the wall of the hoof and is usually very small at first; but it gradually extends downwards and inwards until it has penetrated through the horny structure. when lameness becomes apparent. Inflammation is set up both in the laminæ and within the skin above the fissure, the part ecomes very painful and the lips of the wound gap as the tissues swell. When the animal is made to move the crack is seen to close every time the foot is put to the ground, and to open again as soon as the weight is removed; when it closes in this manner the borders of the crack grasp some of the swollen tissues causing severe pain, and occasionally hemorrhage. The sand and dirt that is grasped as the crack opens act as an irritant which gives rise to the suppurative action.

Treatment-Ifinflamed remove all sources of irritation and pare the edges of the crack if they press upon the tissues and allow the escape of pus, dirt, etc. Remove the shoe and give light purgatives and rest, with fomentations to part affected. A fungus growth may be seen filling the fissure, which draught horses, because unfavorable for re- is the result of the inflammation, and disappears upon its subsidence. After the inflammation and pain have subsided place a bar shoe on the foot but remove the prestender, is less masticated by the horse and sure from the part immediately below the why the latter sells at so inferior a price, once, and no wonder, as they are tender crack. A sand crack never unites and new crust must be grown.

There may be clasps applied to the crack be done by cutting a notch with the drawing-knife about half an inch from each side of the crack and about a quarter of an inch deep and large enough to allow the imbedding the head of a horseshoe nail. The nails are carefully driven into the horn through these notches and the crack being closely drawn together with the pinchers the clinches fastened and the whole raspect down smooth. This method is to prevent all motion of the crack during the move ments of the animal. In this way a horse may be employed for his usual work during the growth of the new horn .- F. W. Hoskine, in Student's Farm Journal.

Horse Gossip.

IT is now reported that Secretary T. J Vail, of the National Trotting Association, will resign after the May meeting of the Board of Review. Better late than never.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, recently sold three colts by Electioneer to the Japan ese Government. Price, \$4,600. The American trotter is gaining in reputation abroad every day.

MR. P. M. ROWELL, of Corunna, has sold to Jacob Seligman, of East Saginaw, the trotting bred mare Kate Rowell, by Byerly Abdallah, dam by Louis Napoleon. Price re ported as \$1,500.

LOBENZO A. SUTTON, of Lyons, Ionia Co. has a gelding that is 42 years old and still in active service for a driving horse. He has never been sick nor missed a meal in his life, He is of French and Morgan blood.

THE number of horses exported from the ort of New York during the past four years and their value, was as follows: In 1883, 510 head; value, \$161,750. In 1884, 488 head; value, \$181,635. In 1885, 375 head; value, \$143.481. In 1886, 388 head; value \$159.358.

PHYLLIS, 2:151/2, is said to have been purchased by Prince Smith, of Vienna, the party who purchased and now owns Gladys, 2:23, and Hambleton, 2:261/4. These horses have done well in their new home, and defeated all comers, including a number of Russian trotters of high reputation.

W. L. Scorr, the millionaire Congressman who has within four years invested \$500,000 in a racing stable and breeding farm, has determined to sell out. He thinks that racing is too corrupting for his morals. He found his trainer in "cahoots" with book-makers, and threw up the business in disgust.

every day in the year on the Palo Alto farm, and he never sells an animal for less than \$1,000. When he sells he gives a printed volume, extending to 192 pages, is devoted guarantee as to pedigree and health, but never as to speed. He guarantees a good

or better, all carefully revised from the most | traits. None of his stock is ever speeded for over a quarter of a mile at a time.

Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich., has sold to Miles Cartwright, same place, the promising two-year-old black stallion Alger (6310), sired by Hambletonian Wilkes (1679), he by George Wilkes (519), dam the dam of Idlewild 2:26 (pacer), by Star Hambletonian (1534), whose breeding is identical with that of Masteriode is here condensed, and every lesson it (595). Alger is inbred in the Hambletonian and Star lines, standard and registered i Vol. 7 Wallace's trotting horse register.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every know. It medy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free



From our Paris Correspondent DAIRY MATTERS IN FRANCE.

Professor Fleischmann's conclusions, a to the effect of different kinds of food on the quality of milk, are important. He finds pea haulm unfavorable to the production of milk, and barley straw, if taken in too large quantity, imparts bitter taste to butter. In the case of potatoes, these when mixed with other forage suit best if ooked, fattening cattle, and raw for milch cows. If more than 30 lbs. of tubers be given as a daily ration in proportion to a live weight of 10 cwts., or even if the roots straw, the butter will always turn out hard and insipid.

When mangolds, in the preportion of 22 o 26 lbs. per 10 cwts of live weight, are given daily, and mixed with the eighth or tenth of their weight of cut scraw, the cows yield a milk, giving a rich and good tasting butter. Carrots do not augment the secretion of milk, but the butter will be excellent in quality; turnips promote the yield of milk, but flavor the butter proportionately to the quanties given. Frozen roots, either alone or mixed, give a strong flavor also to the milk; roots thus affected should be ed, and when acidified, consumed.

Crushed peas and tares produce a butter hard in consistency; oats, soft, and wheat between both. Strange that while peas favor the secretion of, tares do the contrary: beans exercise no marked favorable action. Bran makes the butter soft, so does rape cake, while linseed cake produces a soft butter. Not more than 214 lbs. of either cake, per 10 cwts. of live weight, ought to of these attacks. - North British Agriculbe given daily to milch cows. Respecting turist. distillery residue, if given in more than 55

lbs. daily, the milk resulting will be thin and clear, the butter soft, not keeping well, and having a tendency to becom

M. Mayer, of the Wageningen experimental farm station, has just analysed the comparative value of the various Dutch cheeses delivered to commerce, namely those of Leyden, Gouda, Edam and Tessel, all prepared from cow's milk, save the latter which contains some sheep's milk. The contained respectively, 11, 31, 28 and 18 per cent of fatty matters, and 36, 34, 30 and 20, of caseine and other nitrogenous substances. The Gouda, Edam and Tessel are rich cheeses, possessing a higher degree of and why carraway seeds, cloves and other spices are added to excite the secretion of the gastric juices. The green color imto keep it from spreading apart. This may parted to the Tessel cheese, M. Mayer is not a liberty to reveal how it is done: in the case of the celebrated Roquefort cheese prepared in France, from sheep and goat's milk, the greenishness is produced by allowing it to ripen in a calcareous cavern, subject to the influence of fungi. In Swiss cheeses the green color is effected by means of a vegetable extract, that imparts a savory taste at the same time. The Leyden cheese is salty, perhaps due to chance.

> In Germany the plan is extending of selling milk by weight and not by measure. M. Page, of Langruthi, has registered the yield of milk from his 36 milch cows, during the last two years. He finds that there is a marketable difference of thirteen per cent, between 100 quarts of milk warm lowed to cool. The purchaser loses that percentage, if the milk be measured warm, and the farmer, if he accepts it when cold In Switzerland milk is now nearly purchased by weight, and eggs are fending to be similarly dealt with.

> > Woman as a Stock Breeder.

Mrs. H. C. Meredith, widow of the late H. C. Meredith, a son of Gen. Meredith, well known in stock-breeding circles is described by Ben. Perley Poore, in the American Cultivator as a handsome woman wearing stylish clothing, and owns at Cambridge City, Ind., the finest berd of Shorthorn cattle that there is in the State. and breeds, and sells, and pushes her business alongside of the best known cattle fanciers in the country. She could discuss constitutional breeding and high priced beef with any man at the Fat Stock Show. She knows just how an animal's frame should be bred, and just how fat and how round its bones should be; how its ribs should be sprung; how the upper loin should slope, and how the lower. She could tell

from its throat-latch whether the animal

had a pedigree worth having, and from the

shape of its frame around the heart whether

it was hardy or sickly. There was not a

man among all the famous cattle owners

and breeders there who knew these things

any better than she, or who had more pedi-

grees in his head, or who could tell quicker whether an animal was in the "record" or not, or whether it could get in the record. Gen. Meredith, when he was alive, was one of the pioneer fine cattle breeders in the country. He became rich as the craze for high-priced, imported Shorthorns grew, until in the '60s and the early '70s he was worth probably \$500,000. He had the Airdries, and paid out \$10,000 as readily for a bull that happened to be after his own hearts as more conservative men paid out But the general went broke when the

but the widow, with all her style and grace, had a better head for business than either the husband or son. She took the herds that were left, and managed them, and where both men failed, she succeeded. Her sale a few years ago was the most successful one in the country with one single exception. Her sleek cattle averaged a price that had heretofore been unheard of. She breeds the "Wild Eyes," and they are known wherever fine cattle are, and her herd of forty head earn her a handsome income every year. Let no one complain that women do not have their "rights," when this woman can take the lead of the great cattle-growers of the Republic, even going ahead of Mr. Sadowsky, the richest herder in the Mississippi Valley.

Ergoted Grasses.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England in recent years has devoted attention and funds to the forwarding of veterinary science; and in the recently published Journal presents an interesting paper on several outbreaks of abortion in cows occuring in the neighborhood of Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, by C. J. B. Johnson, L. R. C. P. Prosecuting his medical practice in a rural district, Dr. Johnson has had considerable opportunities of studying abortion, and has made good use of these opportunities. His published observations extends to thirty several farms, and comprise 300 abortions, which represents to the owners an average loss moderately estimated at £8 each. The injuries, malposition of the uterus, overdriving, fright, drinking of ice-cold water, seizures of hoven, or of mouth-and-foot complaint, the occasional accidental causes of single or sporadic cases of abortion, are rightly dismissed as are not mixed with half their weight of cut not explaining the more widespread attacks which often occur in a herd or in a locality-Stagnant, polluted water, which not infrequently leads to abortion, the reporter declares to be unknown in this well watered portion of Yorkshire. Full details fur nished of the recorded outbreaks indicate that no blame can be attached to faulty or diseased bulls. In this portion of England the mishap is generally ascribed to contagion, or "smittle" as it is locally termed. and precautions more or less effective are nence usually taken to prevent its spread. No corresponding disorder occurring in human patients as a result of contagion, the doctor however was indisposed, without further evidence, to accept the conta gion theory as the cause of the bovine abortions, which during the past seven or eight years he has met with in his neighporhood. His observations and inquiries lead him to the conclusion that ergoted grasses, hitherto unsuspected and unrecognized, have been the invariable cause

Lice on Poultry.

The American Cultivator gives the following as a remedy for the above: Lice are the worst enemies of chicks, and in this case, as in every other, preven tion is easier and better than cure. A few tobacco stems broken up and sprinkled in the nest, or carbolic powder, are aids, but if the hens are lousy, and most farmers hens are, the best crre is to sprinkle about a easpoonful of Dalmatian powder, or some other good insecticide, through the hen's feathers, while holding her by the legs, head downward. Repeat this treatment three or four times, a couple of days apart, and the hen should be free from lice. If the hens are lousy, the lice go for the chicks at The old remedy was a little dab of lard or fresh butter under each wing and on the head, and if the hens are lousy this is help; but it is vastly better to fight them on the hens before the chicks attract them. Chickens cannot thrive when swarms of lice are feeding on them, and as it is essen vigorously, from the first day, the lice must

Agricultural Items

SWANWICK'S celebrated herd of Berkshire wine, located at Cirencester, England, which had won over \$3,000 in prizes, was recently dispersed at auction. The animals averaged over £8, or about \$40 each.

An Ohio farmer says orchard grass will grow through a thicker coating of muck than any grass he knows, hence he recommends it from the cow, and when that milk is al- as best for meadows that are liable to overflow. Red-top will outlive all the rest of the grasses under water.

> A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farme feeds his swine all the salt they will eat, and part of it he mixes with sulphur and ashes He takes care that their sleeping place is not so warm that they come out of it sweating, and says his swine are always healthy.

meal to each cow. His wife tells him that when he cannot afford to feed meal to his cows in summer he had better give up making butter. Feeding meal in summer hardens the butter so it is easier handled and arrives in market in a more satisfactory condition.

THE world is a few thousand years old, seeping within the safe records, and farmer have tilled and maintained farms since title deeds were invented, yet they have not yet settled the different degrees of durability between posts, top ends and lower ends in the

It is said that Minnesota and Dakota farm ers who last year foolishly burnt their straw. find their stocks of hay exhausted by reason of the long and severe winter, and would find that so lavishly destroyed an important help if they had it. Straw is worth from two to three dollars per load.

E. S. Wood, a Vermont dairyman, feeds two quarts of corn meal to each mature cow in summer, and for many years has made 300 pounds of butter per cow from the entire herd. Last year it fell a little short, 280 pounds. His hay is all cut early, most of it before blooming, and with it is fed three quarts corn meal, one quart of bran and a pint of cottonseed

THE N. E. Farmer says: " The English sparrow must go,' but tell us, please, how to make him go." The Michigan Legislature has set a price upon his head, a bounty of one treasuries set apart to pay this bounty; an in most cities and towns of the State, whe the little nuisances do most congregate, ther money for good lands with houses on them. is an ordinance which forbids discharging firearms within the city limits. The craze subsided. His son failed after him, boys waver between desire to earn s

money and fear of the consequences of vio lating law, and the sparrow waxes fat and

"JOSEPH," a writer in Farm and Garden, who has grown potatoes quite extensively says that only in case of unusual scarcity or extremely high price of seed potatoes would he advise cutting medium sized tubers at all, larger ones more than once, or the largest in more than four pieces. This he claims is the conclusion drawn from many years of exthe yield from a whole-seed tuber is larger than that from cut seed of equal weight. This, he says, shows that it is by no means the quantity of seed alone, which determines the outcome; and he would have every potato grower learn to understand the great importance of planting one larger seed piece to a hill in preference to two or more smaller

JOHN M. STAHL, in the N. Y. Tribune, reninds farmers who are making fences this spring that timber from very rich soil makes ess durable rails than that from poor soil. Also timber from a northern slope makes more durable rails than from a southern slope. This comparison refers to trees of the same sort, as hickory with hickory, for the best rail timber does not grow at all on barren land. The heartwood lasts longer than the sapwood, and the best plan is to split the log so as to distribute the two as near as may be among the rails. The all-sap wood rail will last only a short time; if put near the top of the fence it may be replaced with little trouble when it gives out. If the rail, half or more of heartwood, be laid in the fence with the heartwood up, its durability will be measured by the durability of the

That feeling of extreme debility is entirely vercome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was tired all over, but Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and strength," says a Pawtucket, R. I., lady. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

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CLEVELAND BAY HORSE CO. Paw Paw, Mich. G. E. GILMAN, ja24-3m Secretary

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By Belmont 64; first dam by Alexander's Abdallah 15, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14.

Olmedo Wilkes 3770

Four Year Old Record 2:41.

By Onward, record 2:25%; son of George Wilkes record 2:22; first dam Alma, by Almont 33; sire of Westmont, record 2:13%. W. A. GIBSON.

GEO. BRAIDWOOD



New importations arrived the first of August, New importations arrived the arm of August and some fine young mares from one to four years old for sale. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Animals all registered in French Percheron Stud Book. All stallions sold guar anteed as breeders. Prices very reasonable Address GEORGE BRAIDWOOD, olg-6m Almont, Lapeer Co., Mich.

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CLYDESDALE ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES

in America, and are the only firm that ever imported a CHAMPION WINNER AT THE GREAT LONDON DRAFT HORSE SHOW. Prices moderate and terms to suit buy GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis

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The Gale Sulky Plow.

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ndence Solicited Addre GALE MANUFACTURING CO. ALBION. MICH.



BUCKEYE SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATOR Many farmers favor le on for corn, and there or a Combined Corn Cu have accomp

> ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF Buckeye Drills, Seeders, Hay Rakes, One Horse Cultivators, Walking and Combined Cultivators, Cider Mills, etc.

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Known Everywhere as the Horse Shoe Brands, Are the Best CROP PRODUCERS for the Least Money.

Made from Raw Bone, Slaughter House Bone and Meat, with Arid. Every Bag Cuar-Send for

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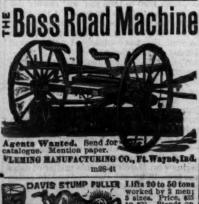
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The Davis Swing Churn. A large majority of the New England VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.







THE BEST HIS OWN is the MILLER CHEAPEST_



THE WESTINGHOUSE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. PLATEST IMPROVED



Apr Bort

DECLINE O SOUTHE

State Horticultur Hathaway, of Liv I ask your atternation point out some en instrumenta s I shall attempt ble varietie propagation. small part of the here apples have that gives fruit-growing ove lowa. It is we twenty or more Racine, and Chic on this side of th grees; and althou eases in inter its being more fure, it may be), as the more dry a ly cold air of the By referring that this extren where the apple does not share in tecting influence ing body of wate ing body of water particularly at the ed, from the storms, those the of cold, are from will take notice where the failu tent, being int

tent, being in small prairies, a larger prairie recold winters m cleared out the eastern-grown is ferior sorts suc Ben Davis, of which are their Then, as inf nore and more cutting down of orests, the pro the early orchar the lack of this cold of our rece the trees, when prevent the proundant bloom While It is failure of the ap ferred to is print the rest of the tudes of climat out above, the friendly to the able varieties. be, as a rule, t climate. At lea varieties succee not produced in under the same tions elsewhere orchards, men get, such as th

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April 11, 1887

Horticultural.

DECLINE OF CRCHARDS IN

I ask your attention while I shall attempt

to point out some of the causes that have instrumental in producing this barren-

ropagation.
"In what," you will ask, "does this

small part of the State differ from the rest, where apples have generally been so successful?" You will bear in mind that it is

ally, or mainly, the influence of the great ike that gives Michigan its advantage in

fruit-growing over those states lying further west—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and

owa. It is well known that when the hermometer marks a degree of cold of

twenty or more below zero, at Milwankee, Racine, and Chicago, it seldom goes so low on this side of the lake by ten or fifteen de-

rees; and although as we go inland the cold acreases in intensity, yet it is never (from

its being more fully surcharged with mois-ture, it may be), so destructive to tree-life

as the more dry as well as the more intensely cold air of the before-mentioned states.

By referring to the map it will be seen

that this extreme lower portion of the State, where the apple crop has so often failed,

does not share in the ameliorating and protecting influences of this great, never-freez-

ing body of water, at least not to any extent, particularly at those times when most need-

storms, those that bring the greatest degree

f cold are from the southwest. And you

will take notice, also, that those regions

where the failures have been most persis-

tent, being interspersed originally with small prairies, approach in character to the

eastern-grown kinds, leaving only a few in-ferior sorts such as the Willow Twig and

cutting down of the rather scanty primeval forests, the protection from which enabled

the early orchards to bear fair crops, while the lack of this protection, and the extreme

cold of our recent winters, have so injured the trees, when not killed outright, as to

prevent the production of fruit, even when there was sufficient vitality left to insure

While it is undoubtedly true that the

failure of the apple crop in the regions re-

ferred to is principally due, as compared to the rest of the State, to the greater vicissi-

tudes of climate, from the causes pointed out above, the climate as such is not un-friendly to the apple if only we have suit-

able varieties. But many suitable varieties we have not. Varieties, to succeed, must

be, as a rule, the product of the soil and climate. At least it can be shown that the

rarieties succeeding best in any climate, if

ast they brought with them their prefer-

ences among varieties that succeeded there. Hence it happened that the Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Baldwin, Red Canada,

Fall Pippin, and a score or two of the old sorts found a home in the new orchards,

only to prove in the end a disappointment and a loss. While this particular region

has suffered in a marked degree the loss of

crop after crop, from these causes, the more favored parts of the State have been by no

paying crops.

The first orchard set out by the writer,

over forty years ago, gave him peculiar advantages for observing the comparative

merits of the several methods of propagating apple trees, and his long-time experiences

as a nurseryman have uniformly proved the correctness of his conclusions from these experiences, that root-grafted trees are un-

fruitful and not hardy as compared with top-grafted or top-budded trees. He fore-

cause alone, and at the first meeting of the

wa'n ng and presented before the members of that association, mostly nurserymen, the

facts of his experience. He then and there prophesied that before twenty years should

go by, the unwisdom, not to say the crimi-nal folly, of the almost universal method, that of root-grafts, would be made plain to

the dullest apprehension. It was difficult to get a patient hearing upon this subject at

that time, as the cheapest method of producing trees was the popular method, as it is still, I believe, in the majority of the

large commercial nurseries that supply most of the trees to the west. And this method,

it must be confessed; is fostered by the

almost universal iguorance of tree-planters,

making it easily possible for the tree-ped-

dler not only to impose upon his customers the cheap trees, but worthless varieties as well—varieties that would still be worthless

And as to best methods: While the practice is still largely that of root-grafts,

the more intelligent planters discard the

trees so grown, especially as regards the leading popular sorts, as the Baldwin, Red Canada, Greening, King, and many others.

The method alone to be safely followed here, and the one approved by the highest

proved as hardy for our more trying climate as the most hardy of the old sorts have

mise of success in the future to the fruit-

growers of Michigan in even the more fav-

But nurserymen still hold and will to the

cheap methods, until a more thorough

knowledge and a more careful practice pre-vail among farmers. Then the cheap trees

or forty years ago. And I will point them out trees that, as top-grafts, are hardy and

red parts of the State.

though grown after the best method.

abundant bloom.

from the fact that our most trying

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.

more than three or four deep, to allow the

FLORICULTURAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Gardeners

needs more care in winter than a medium

in the small bulbs the embryonic flower is

present but so far down in the solid part of

the bulb as to be well protected, its unde-

the fully matured bulb the embryonic flower

has come up to the neck of the bulb where

it is easily reached by cold, and if once

touched it will not flower but will rather

decay. A bulb just ready to bloom is very

A CORRESPONDENT of the Gardeners

Monthly recommends as a remedy for the

mildew which attacks roses, to syringe the

foliage slightly, then apply a little flowers

of sulphur with a bellows. This he recom-

mends to be done as often as once a week

on the ground that prevention is better than

No summer-blooming plant will yield

rich, moist soil, the result is the same-flowers

continuously until hard, freezing weather

destroys the plants. They do not seem to

neighboring vegetation, but with the appear-

ance of the sun a fresh lot of bright bloom

positions very trying to the majority of

flowers are much the most reliable, and pro-

duce more bloom; but for pot-culture under

THE Floral Cabinet says: "We canno

ball of earth. When this is frozen firm

the plants are pried out, rolled on toa stone-

boat, and drawn to the greenhouse and

they all blossom white in the dark. After

flowering, the shrubs are plaated outdoors,

and get ready for another hothouse experi-

Red Astrachan.

attract much attention as a market apple.

is a crisp mellowness in a very ripe Astrac-

han which we have never found elsewhere.

The tree is not a young bearer. It demands

a deep, rich soil. When twelve or fifteen

years old the trees bear heavily. The tree

is distinguished by a dense pyramidal head,

and a profusion of large, very dark leaves.

The fruit is a most lively red. It ripens

with the Early Harvest. The Red Astrac-

han is said to have been introduced into

England from Sweden about 1816. In 1820

it fruited, and a description of the fruit was

Curing Apples for Packing.

It is a great mistake, says J. Trevor, to

In the first place, the fruit is yet hard, the

skin being fully distended and brittle, the

surface plump and smooth. In this condi-

tion the skin is easily ruptured, and the

oxygen of the atmosphere entering the

puncture, induces decay. The cells com-

posing the skin are, during the process of

growth, constantly filled to their utmost

capacity with a watery secretion; and in a

very rainy season this accumulation of mois-

ture sometimes bursts the skin, but less

plum, and the orange. If the fruit hangs

on the tree long enough, this condition of

fulness and tension will gradually abate,

the skin will become very slightly wilted,

and a shrinkage of bulk will take place. But the apple should be picked before these

symptoms of perfect ripeness appear; and

the curing process of nature must be accom-

Farmer.

piece of board."

easily ruined by a very little cold.

Monthly thinks a full grown tuberose bulb covered with a board, to exclude rain and

sized one or a small set, for the reason that sweated before covered up for the winter.

will surprise you.

THE MICHICAN FARMER

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Cultivator. This ished in the maby the cut. It is egular cultivator accenter teeth it a Cultivator and achment is a pertor or Harrow. , Seeders, Hay e Cultivators, bined Cultiva-

ST&CO. HOUSES:] , Eaneas City Ma.,

t, with Aold.

atavia, Ill. HOUSE

cases, but they are the universal experience in all this region where there has been a fair paper. If a very light paper is used for the Opportunity for comparison.

There is a neighbor of mine whose orchard placed over the grapes, tucking it in carefulof some 700 to 1,000 King trees is now beling cut down as cumbering the ground. Ask

experience in apple growing, and thousands of dollars lost through wrong methods of

oropagation alone.

While right methods of propagation of grow apples in favorable seasons, for years to come, perhaps, it is doubtful if this will grow apples in involate scales, but years to come, perhaps, it is doubtful if this will be more than palliative of the trouble in this region of the State. The real radical remedy must be looked for in the production of new varieties—varieties suited to the more vigorous climatic conditions; and the question arises, "How shall this be done?" Those who are aware of what is being done and what has already been done in this direction, by the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, will readily see that our remedy lies in the same line of effort—that of the production of the new varieties of the crab-apple, crossed or hybridized with the most hardy old sorts. Or, what is more promising, perhaps, crossing with the best varieties brought from central Russia in recent years—from those parts of that vast empire whose climate corresponds nearly to Paper read before the winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Hillsdale, by B. Hathaway, of Little Prairie Ronde]. ness and loss. The principal among these, as I shall attempt to show, are climate, un-suitable varieties, and wrong methods of empire whose climate corresponds nearly to that of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the territories beyond.

The two men to whom the west will owe The two men to whom the west will owe a debt of gratitute for the frost-proof or chards of the future are Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Mr. Budd, led by a desire to improve the fruit production of this country, went to Russia some years ago in search of varieties of apple suited to the trying climate of the west, and the great number of varieties he brought home great number of varieties he brought home are now being tested by leading fruit-men and at the Agricultural stations now being established in those States. Mr. Gideon has been experimenting for many years with the crab-apple. He has produced and tested many hundreds of trees grown from seed crossed or hybridized with the best of the old and Russian sorts; and although he has not solved the problem of apples for Minnesota, his labors show a possibility of growing this fruit under almost arctic conditions.

While individual enterprise can do much, and has done much, toward solving the many problems both in regard to fruitsmall prairies, approach in character to the larger prairie regions of Illinois, where the cold winters more than twenty years ago cleared out their orchards of most of the action of many minds and many hands in order to carry forward at the same time a great number and variety of experiments—work that can be done much better by these stations than by individual effort. Do you say "We have the Agricultural College?" True, and it has done some good work in this direction, and gestern-grown kinds, the Willow Twig and ferior sorts such as the Willow Twig and Ben Davis, of southern origin—varieties which are their main dependence to-day.

Then, as influencing climate, it may be shown that these regions have been growing and more bleak year by year, from the work of other experimental stations, could be made still more useful. And such trial be made still more useful. And such trial stations we must have. If Iowa has need of and supports twelve, can Michigan longer afford to do without any? We need from three to five, and one of these should be somewhere near the southwestern border of the State. And when we have such a station—well supported, properly manned, and duly equipped for its work, the problem as to the production of apples in Southwestern Michigan will be in fair way, and far in the

way, toward solution.

Before closing, and as having an intimate relation to this subject, I wish to urge upon your attention the planting of forest trees, not alone for protection and a means for ameliorating climate, but for the money value as well. Some of you know of the humble efforts made by the writer on his own farm, in this direction, and those who doubt as to the paying nature of such enterrarieties succeeding best in any climate, if not produced in that climate were produced under the same or similar climatic conditions elsewhere.

When this region was first planted to orchards, men set such trees as they could get, such as the nurserymen had to sell or the tree-peddler brought them. If from the tree-peddler brought with them their preferences they brought with them their preferences they brought with them their preferences. It is a doubt as to the paying nature of such enterprises might do well to look over his 3,000 transplanted forest trees. They would see several hundred maples and pines by the roadside, from the former of which have been made sugar and syrup for several years. nut, that have borne fruit for fifteen years. They would see in his reserved wood-lo hundreds of spruce, pine, and other ever-green trees, a foot in diameter and thirty feet high. They would see a grove of sugar-maple trees, some 700 in number, in one body, some of them ready for the sugartrough—now valuable, and that may be-come more valuable for generations. And if every land-owner from here to the Indiana line and west to the lake, could be in-duced to plant a timber belt on two sides at means exempt from suggestions of impending failure from the premature death of thousands of trees of the leading varieties and the failure of others to longer produce cultural stations, no doubt, orchards as hardy for us as any in any State, and as sure to feed with a generous and luscious bounty ne generations yet unborn.

Packing Grapes,

The English method of packing grapes is given by the Horticultural Times, of London, Eng., and possibly our grape-growers saw the impending disaster to the fruit-growing interest of all the west, from this is the system practiced in the Channel is the system practiced in the Channel islands, which export large quantities of Northwestern Fruit-growers' Association, he'd in Chicago, he gave the first note of this fruit:

Packing grapes for shipment requires con. siderable attention at first, though like everything else, becomes easy by constant practice. Baskets without covers are almost invariably used, of a size that will, when closely packed, contain about 15 lbs. weight. After having cut the grapes, place the bunches singly on flat trays, upon which clean soft packing paper suitable for the purpose has been placed. The basket must be lined all around, and at the bottom with a double thickness of the same paper. Tilt the basket to an angle of 45 degrees or thereabouts; a couple of bricks placed on their flat, one on top of the other, makes a very good rest for the tilted end of the basket if nothing better suggests itself. Pick out a large bunch and lay it carefully in the basket at the lower end, the point of the bunch downwards; then place a small bunch in the bottom next to the small end of the bunch previously put in; and the placing of another large bunch next to the small one pomological authority, is that of grafting on will generally complete the first layer. The entirely hardy stocks at standard height; baskets taper towards the bottom, and aland until we have varieties that shall have though the bunches are much larger at the top than at the bottom it requires small proved in their native home at the east, this is the only method that holds out any pronecessary to fill up the spaces to prevent them moving about in the basket during the journey. Proceed with the second layer in the same way as indicated for the first, the only difference being that the basket being wider more grapes will be required. The will go begging—no one will be found to take them as a gift. Then, though the first that the berries may lie closely together. take them as a gift. Then, though the first cost will be doubled, the real value of the trees will be increased a hundred fold. If there are any who feel disposed to cavil and say I put it too strong, let them come with me and go through a score or two of orchards in Cass county that I know all about. I will point them to trees, both of the same variety, one a root-graft, the other a top-graft or top-budded tree, the first of which has not borne one-fourth the applies. which has not borne one-fourth the apples so as to fill up the basket without requiring of the other since they were set out, thirty pressure, or without leaving any space unpressure, or without leaving any space unfilled. When the key bunch is in its place, productive, that were planted in the places where root-grafted trees died out twenty or more years ago. And these are not isolated cases, but they are the universal experience.

inside of the basket, one sheet should be

of some 700 to 1,000 King trees is now being cut down as cumbering the ground. Ask this man if he would ever plant a King tree again, as a root-graft; ask him if he would ever plant a root-graft; ask him if he would ever plant a root-graft; ask him if he would ever plant a root-graft; or, it might be as well, I think, to ask him if he would plant, the manner, and lace over with good any variety among our old and popularsorts, any variety less hardy than Oldenburg or the hybrid crab-apples of recent origin. And this neighbor had come to his understanding of this subject from thirty years are very uncertain property; for every paying mine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity is gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity in gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of the spirity is gmine a hundred exist that do not pay. The sweat is simply the discharge of drying the discharge of drying the same manner, and lace

words, by the sweat.

sweat to escape. One year we had some very nice apples, and a neighbor bought As a general rule sweet peas are sown much too thickly, often on poor soil, and some choice russets. He insisted on having thus crowded the soil does not sustain them them placed in baskets or boxes at once, as it should and the bloom is small and un. while we laid our own under the trees and satisfactory. The soil should be well dug covered them lightly with straw. When he and thoroughly enriched with well rotted came to remove them he found them already fertilizer; sow the seed thinly that the much rotted, while our own were sound. plants may have room to develop, and pick Apples may be kept very plump and juicy off the flowers as they decay. Then the size in a pit, like potatoes, and taken out by inand color of the flowers and their profusion stallments through the winter. The pit should not be covered so deep with earth by four inches, as potatoes are; and a wisp of

Horticultural Notes.

straw should be left in the top of the pit and

permit ventilation. But they should be well

veloped condition is a protection; while in IF after many years a garden spot become worn out for that purpose, in spite of plentiful fertilizing, perhaps there is no better remedy than to seed it to clover and let it reits original purpose.

> FOR grape rot and mildew, F. C. Miller, of Tuscarawas County, O., recommends two parts sulphate of iren, one part sulphur, one part air-slaked lime. Mix well and apply roadcast early in June, and again a few

A MASSACHUSETTS man with a penchant for omatoes, says everything else being equal. he is confident tomato seed two or three years old is less disposed to run to vines, and produces more and better fruit than the seed of larger percentage of flowers with so little the previous year. He has selected seed attention as the petunia. On the steep sides from the Trophy variety for thirteen or of a high, dry mound, or on a level bed of fourteen years.

WANT of success in raising Lima beans the Germantown Telegraph thinks, is generally due to too early planting. The seed should mind an ordinary frost that will kill the not be planted until the season is well advanced and the soil warm. Many grower recommend planting the first week in June. open as cheerfully as ever. The petunia is specially adapted for rockeries and vases, clip off the ends to induce the vines to bloom

flowering plants. For general use the single E. O. LADD, of Old Mission, Grand Traverse County, has ten acres of orchard from which of the jar be kept screwed down." he received \$660 the past season. The total glass the double are more showy. A very rich soil is not desirable, as in such the Plums paid better than any other fruit in proportion to the number of trees. A single plants will produce more foliage than tree had netted \$50 several seasons and its only

too often speak a good word for the different THE Germantown Telegraph says to have varieties of Dianthus, popularly known as early potatoes it is necessary to aid their China Pinks. They can be successfully earliness of maturity by bringing them, into a grown as annuals. The seed sown in the condition to be strong and vigorous growers open ground early in May will produce when planted in the ground. To do this bring the seed into the light and a warm plants covered with bloom by the middle of room, and the sprouts will start and grow August. We prefer to sow the seed in fall vigorously if properly moistened. As soon and have the plants in full flower in June, when flowers are not so plentiful. Both careful to not break off the sprouts. methods can be adopted and the result will

e flowers from June until November OUR esteemed contemporary, the N. Y. Plants from seed sown late will require to Tribune, in whose agricultural departmen be covered even to their tops with newlywe have occasionally seen uncomplimentary fallen leaves, to protect them from freezing references to Delos Staples' "blueberry," and thawing during winter. The leaves can copied from other agricultural and horticultural journals, publishes an advertisement of be kept in place by some brush or narrow the same old blueberry, in which it is credited THE Horticultural Times, England, gives 60 cents per dozen plants. It is safe to say that the credulous reader who sends his the following as the method employed in money and wastes his time over this "valuforcing lilacs whose graceful bloom is now able fruit" will be a good deal bluer than the to be had in mid-winter: Large blooming berry before he is done with it. bushes are dug around in November, leaving

STRAWBERRY growers at Barnesville, Ohi understand how to grow fruit at a profit. placed upon their sides close together. The use is thoroughly darkened, and heat ap- soil is good, the owners manure the ground plied. In due time the flowers appear, and liberally, putting on 175 to 200 loads of pan-the shade of color outdoors. They pound. gathered last season over 150 bushels of good fruit from an acre of land. They sent the berries to Chicago, at the rate of about 1,000 and it takes three years for them to recover bushels a day, and received from three to three and a half dollars a bushel for them, while common berries brought fifty cents to a dollar a bushel.

A BERRY picking machine, which will only There is probably no apple that equals in beauty the Red Astrachan. Although it has cost \$5, has been invented by Jewett Benebeen sparingly grown in this country for the dict, of Dundee, New York, which, if it works in practice as in theory, will reduce last forty years or more, it is not until the the cost of picking to less than one cent per last ten or fifteen years that it has begun to quart. The machine consists of a peculiarly shaped bex, a hook with which to bend over In Chicago markets it is now the highest the canes and a padded mallet to beat the priced of all apples, probably. Although bushes. The leaves are knocked off with the intensely sour before fully ripe, lovers of berries and this is considered another advantcrisp and acid fruits will find few apples to age, as the latter will lie loosely on the evapcompare with the Red Astrachan as an eat orating crates and dry better. After curing ing apple, when it is fully matured. There they are run through a fanning mill and

THE question as to whether the baskets in which the peach crop is sent to market from Delaware shall be returned or sold with the fruit is discussed with much zest by Eastern fruit-growers. The Fruitland Association of Wyoming County, Del., has resolved to make no more deposits for perch baskets and crates, to withdraw all consignments of that fruit from all commission merchants in New York and Boston who refuse to make such provision for the payment of baskets, and to make still greater efforts to bring cash buygiven at that time in the transactions of the ers to the peninsula at the several exchanges, London Horticultural Society .- Maine and to appoint a committee to consider the feasibility of establishing a salesroom in New York city and Boston, under the manage ment of the Wyoming exchange. The Fruitland growers hope the same resolutions will pack apples directly after they are picked. be adopted by all organizations of fruit growers in the Eastern peach belt.

DR. HOSKINS, of Vermont, tells the Rural New Yorker a curious thing about the Yellow Transparent apple. 'His original tree stands in grass on rather poor land and bore a large crop of quite small fruit, so small if was not gathered for market. The fruit hung on, growing better and better, and whiter and whiter, until the last of September, and his visitors when they came round to that tree declared the apples to be the best on the place. They were the size of Fameuse, as white as the whitest ivory, and really equal perhaps in the apple than in the peach, the to Early Harvest, which is scarcely the case when gathered in August. This apple, Dr. Hoskins says, is the best shipper and keeper of any early apple he knows. The tree is a free and symmetrical grower, and will endure 40 degrees below zero without injury. The fruit is always fair and salable, and though not of high flavor has very good quality.

plished by art-in other and more simpler are very uncertain property; for every payApiarian.

How to Cut Foundation.

R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, in a paper read before the Northeastern Bee-Keepers' Convention, gave the following directions in reference to cutting foundation: "The most convenient way I have dis-

covered to cut foundation into pieces of the right size for sections, is to take a board a foot wide or more, and somewhat longer than the sheets of foundation, to one end of which nail a head-board against which to lay the sheets of foundation to keep them even. This head-board should extend above the main board about two inches. Now on each edge of the main board, beginning

from the head, at intervals corresponding to the size of the pieces into which it is desired to cut the foundation, securely nail blocks so placed as to extend sufficiently above the board as to slightly overtop the largest pile main two years, when the clover may be of foundation it is desired to cut at one plowed under and the ground used again for operation. These blocks are to guide the rule, and are much better for that purpose than nails.

"Now fill the board with foundation putting in as many piles as the width of the board will accommodate, taking care to keep them of an equal height, and with a good knife, a good lubricator, and a straight edge, begin at the foot of the pile of foundation, and it will be found but the work of a moment to cut from 100 to 500 pieces of just the size required.

"For cutting the wax there is nothing so good as a case-knife of good material, with about one-half of the length of the blade removed in such a manner as to leave the remaining part of the blade with a slant from the point of the edge back. Of course the knife should be pretty thin.

"For lubricating the knife for cutting wax, nothing is better than a solution of Babbitt's concentrated lye. 'This lye cannot be well kept exposed to the air, and it seems and when the vines are four or five feet high to lose its virtue when kept any great length of time in solution; but I have found that t can be kept conveniently in a dry state in a common Mason fruit-jar, if the cover

W. Z. Hutchinson says, in the American Bee Journal: When the flow of honey is bountiful, and the body of the hives well fertilizer had been a load of barnyard manure filled with bees, brood and honey, and the brood-nest is shallow, but little coaxing is needed to induce bees to make a start in the supers, let them be filled with foundation or drawn combs; but, sometimes, the honey-flow starts out very slow, and the bees, especially if Italians and in a deep brood-nest, hesitate to make a start in the supers. Honey is stored in the brood-nest until there is not room for another drop, as the soil is warm enough plant out, being then brace-combs are built and filled with honey, and, as a last resort, the sections are entered and work begun. In my experience, a case of sections containing half-finished combs of the previous season, is worth nearly as much early in the season as a case of finished sections of honey.

A Wisconsin apiarist seems to have solved with its full quota of apocryphal virtues, at the question of selling honey by recourse to the "commercial traveler." He says: We accidentally met a traveling-man who was | a4-16 flask, put \$10 in his hand, and said, "sell." In a few days we were everrun with orders Blackberries. Currants. at eight cents per pound, delivered on the They select varieties which grow large and abundant under good culture. Although the soil is good, the owners manure the ground liberally, putting on 175 to 200 leads of year.

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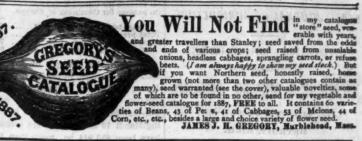
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comprising one of the best farms in Isabella County; 70 acres under cultivation, balance in choice timber; good sugar bush; good orchard; one of the best of locations. School house within 90 rods; large frame house finished from cellar to garret, good frame barn; four miles from Mt. Pleasant, on a good road and in a live neighborhood. School kept mise months in the year. Plenty of pure water. A very desirable home, and it must be sold. There are 24 acres of wheat on the ground. Possession can be had any time. Write to or come and see H. S. WHEELER, Administrator, 24-16

selling gloves, mittens, etc.; we gave him a sample of extracted honey in a half-pint sample of extracted honey in a ha

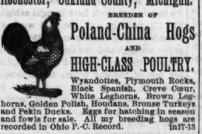
Gooseberries, Grapes, Raspberries and Strawberries. 214-131 The cream of the old and the new; sound, healthy plants, carefully trimmed; bundled and

healthy plants, carefully trimmed; bundled at packed in the best manner. No substitution except upon permission. Send for new price li m14-8t T. T. LYON, South Haven, Mich. Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE **FERRY'S SEEDS** D. Mr. FERRY & CO.
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eend for it. Address B. M. FERRY & CO. Detroit, Mich. ONIONS ON MUCK SOIL

On receipt of 50c I will send post paid my book giving full directions for growing onions on Muck Soil. It gives directions for draining swamps, fitting them for onions, quantity and kinds of seeds to sow, implements to use, tilling, havesting, housing, and selling the crop. Also a formula for a home-made fertilizer that costs only \$6 per acre. Send postal note. Address a formula for a home-made fertilizer that cost only \$5 per acre. Send postal note. Address [31-tf C. C. TAYLOR, Ovid, Mich.

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YARD No. 1—Maycomber and Millington; very large, evenly barred, fine comb and wattles, good carriage, and not akin. Eggs, \$2 for

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Fowls warranted pure, "no breaks." Eggs in baskets, Inquiries and orders promptly filled. N. B.—No postals sent out or desired. Address E. D. WALKER, a4-8t

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670,000 EXTRA FINE Best Varieties RASPBERRY PLANTS. of Black Caps at \$8.00 per 1,000; \$1.00 per 100. Low Prices for all Stock. Order early, before the spring rush. Plants strictly true to name. Call on Propagator of Small Fruits, Battle Creek, Mich.

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DETROIT, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 130,675 bu., against 233,412 bu., the previous week and 36,192 han, for corresponding week in 1886. Shinments for the week were 26,513 bu, against the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 2,-983,780 bu., against 2,024,914 bu. last week and 2,433,198 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on the previous week, and 48,972,918 bu. at decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 825,709 bu. The export slearances for Europe for the week ending April 2 were 1,429,986 bu, against 1,705,550 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 12,619,491 bu. against 3,-789,845 for the corresponding eight weeks

in 1886. was very little trading indulged in, as other Lane did nothing on Saturday, probably requiring a rest to get over the effects of keeping "Good Friday." Our market finally closed a shade higher on spot and steady on futures. Chicago was steady with prices a shade higher than a week ago. New York was steady on spot, but irregular and rather weak on futures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from March 21st to April 9th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Mar.	21	81%	82%	80
6.6	22	811/4	821/4	
ali	23	81 1/4	8214	80
66.	24	811/4	82	79
64	\$5	8114	81%	79
66.	26			
66	28	98	82%	79
+6	99	82	8214	
64	30	8314	88	79
64	\$1	8236	83	79 80
April		8214	8314	80
46.	2	82	8314	
66.	4	811/4	8216	
nd.	5	8114		79
44	6	8214	82%	
1 16	T	8214	83	7914
64	8			
-46	9	861/8	83%	7914

men day of the past week on the various

11/10/06/19	April	May	June	July
Monday		**	**	
Tuesday		44.		
Wednesday.		831/6		
Thursday		831/4		**
Priday			4.5	
Saturday		8314		**

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were

ms Indows:	April	May	June	July
Monday	821/8	831/4	83%	
Tuesday	821/4	83	83%	
Wednesday	83	831/9	83%	
Thursday	90	88 1/8	0.8	**
Beturday	8314	83%	84	
To some or				

wheat has improved. The points in their favor are the active shipping demand, which is taking weekly three times as many bushels as it was a year ago, and a dropping off in the receipts, as shown in the rapid decreas of the "visible supply." It is expected the next report will show a further decrease of fully a million of bushels the past week. while it is estimated the shipments the past week were nearly two millions of bushels It is quite apparent from a perusal of the zeturns from English markets, showing rescipts of breadstuffs from other countries. that the United States are furnishing the greater portion, and that the stocks of Indian wheat of last year's crop have been reduced to a very low point. The new crop will be available about the first of May, as it is reported some small shipments wer made of it about a week ago. To add to these is the feeling generally entertained that the wheat crop of 1887 is likely to be considerably below that of 1886, the result of decreased acreage and unfavorable con ditions. There has been considerable dam age in our own State since the snow disappeared. But it would be foolish, in the face of existing circumstances, to look for any great advance in values.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending April 2, 1887, as per special sable to the New York Produce Exchange. aggregated 360,000 bu., of which 80,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 280,000 hush to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 399,000 bush., of which 180,000 went to the United Kingdom and 200,000 bush. to the Continent. The total shipments since April 1, 1886, or during the current crop year, amount, as reported in round bers, to 42,048,000 bushels, including 20,628,000 bushels, or 49.06 per cent to the United Kingdom and 21,421,000 bu. or 50,94 per cent to the Continent, leaving only a moderate quantity available for export until he new crop comes in. The shipments buring the crop year ended March 31, 1886, regated 39,312,969 bu, against 29,550, 741 bu the previous crop year. The wheat en passage from India March 23 was esti mated at 912,000 bu. One year ago the

quantity was 1,664,000 bu. The following statement gives the amount wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in

the United States, Canada, and or for Great Britain and the Continer rope:	
Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels. 52,411,694 15,968,000 8,856,000

72,285,694 78,997,485 76,198,280 67,374,300 The estimated receipts of foreign and ome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending April 2 were 269,000 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending March 19 the receipts are estimated to

Total bushels March 26, 1887.....

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quiet with light demand. Quotations on American wheat were 7s. 8d.@7s. 10d. per cental for No. 1 California; 6s. 10d.@7s. for No. 2 winter, and 6s. 10d.@7s. for No. 2 spring. There were no markets in England on Friday and Saturday.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 48,970 bu., against 120,012 bu. the previous week, and 21,398 bu. for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 98,117 bu., against 134,367 bu. the previous week, and 10,373 bu. for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible supply of corn in the country on April 2 amounted to 18,784,702, bu. against 17,368,518 bu. the previous week, and 16,292,768 bu. at 161,329 bu, the previous week, and 5,145 bu. the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,416,184 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 805,862, against 1,424,370 bu, the previous week, and for the pasteight weeks 8,605,224 bu., against 13,399,008 bu. April 4 was 51,585,985 bu, against 52,411,694 for the corresponding period in 1886. The stocks now held in this city amount to 107,corresponding date in 1886. This shows a 124 bu. against 115,237 bu. last week and 47,-364 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. Corn suddenly firmed up at the close of the week, and values were advanced under a better demand. For spot No. 2 40%c was paid, and for No. 3 40%c. No. 2 yellow sold up to 41 1/c, and No. 3 do. at 40%c The spurt was probably caused by nearly all the amount in store here being shipped on vessels to go East. While this market considerable activity in the trade up to was higher Chicago ruled weak at a slight Thursday's close, at which time values on decline from Thursday, but a shade higher spot and futures were a shade higher than on futures than a week ago. Quotations in a week ago. Friday was a holiday and no that market on Saturday were 341/@381/c business was transacted. Saturday there for spot, 34%c for April delivery. 39%c for May, 40% c for June, and 42@42% c for markets were quiet. Liverpool and Mark July. Receipts in that market were heavy toward the close of the week, and this was the cause of the weaker feeling. Abroad corn has declined, and is quoted weak and a shade lower both in Mark Lane and

Liverpool. In the latter market latest quotations are as follows: New mixed spot, per cental, 4s. 0d.; April delivery, 3s. 11%d.; May, 3s. 11%d.; June, 3s. 11%d. Closing The visible supply of this grain on April 2 was 3,904,721 bu., against 3,987,075 bu. the previous week, and 2,469,802 bu. April 3,

1886. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing against nothing the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 26,597 bu. against 322,669 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1886. The visible supply shows a decrease of 82,-354 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 32.886 bu., against 31,315 bu, the previous week, and 42,848 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The receipts at this point for the week were 23,-The following table gives the closing prices | 844 bu., against 31,196 bu. the previous week, and 10,228 bu. for the corresponding reek last year. The shipments for the weel were 10,712 bu., against 29,554 bu. the previons week, and 2,730 bu, for same week in 1886. Oats are firmer at an advance of 1/4@ %c from the prices of a week ago. Quotations here are 32@32¼c per bu. for No. 2 white, and 29c per bu. for No. 3 mixed, market closing firm. At Chicago the week closed with a steady market and values higher than a week ago No. 2 mixed are quoted on the Board at 241/4 @281/c per bu. fer spot, 241/c for April delivery, 291/@29%c for May, 29%c for June and 30%c for July. By sample No. 2 mixed sold at 281/@291/c, No. 3 at 27@281/c, white at 80%@31%c, and No. 3 white at 291/@30c. The New York market ruled quiet but higher than a week ago. Quotations there are 38c for No. 2 white, 371/30 for No. 3 do., and 34%e for No. 2 mixed. In futures there is a fair amount of activity with No. 2 mixed at 34 %e for April. 35c for May, and 35@35%c for June.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

and those who have any on hand can sell in quick market at outside prices. Choice dairy rolls are quoted at 23@24c per lb. and ordinary to good at 20@22c, with light offerings at these figures. Some lots of extra fine packed stock have brought as high as 26@27c from grocers the past week, and there is nothing offering under 25c. While prices are high and the trade active, every pound in the country should be marketed and get out of the way before the creameries have all got to work and grass butter begins to arrive. Everything betokens an early season, and as the Chiand New York markets cago have begun to decline under large arrivals, it can hardly be expected this one will long maintain its firmness. Creamery is steady at 26@28c per lb. At Chicago fancy cream ery is weak at 27@28c per lb, and fine Iows Wisconsin, and Illinois do. quiet and easy at 24@25c. Fine roll and dairy stocks are firm. Good to choice creamery, 20@23c fancy dairies, 22@23c; good to choice do 19@21c; and ordinary to fair do 12@16c Fine packed roll butter, 17@18c; fair to good, 14@16c; common andpacking stock, 10@12c. The New York market has weakened, and prices are lower on all grades. Receipts of new butter have materially increased, and old stock is neglected and weak. Quotations in that market

a Saturday were as lonows.			
EASTERN STOCK-NEW.			
reamery, choice reamery, prime reamery, good reamery, fair reamery, fair reamery, ordinary tate dairy tubs, fancy tate dairy, tubs, good tate dairy, tubs, fair tate dairy tubs, ordinary tate wish, choice	95 90 18 97 95	@30 @29 @27 @24 @19 @28 @26 @24 @19	

Western dairy, nne.
Western dairy, good....
Western dairy, ordinary...
Western factory, fancy, fresh.
Western factory, choice.....
Western factory, fair to good...
Western factory, ordinary....

The exports of butter from America ports for the week ending March 26 were 83,518 lbs., against 243,223 lbs. the pre vious week, and 206,069 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1886 were 177,005 lbs. have been 859,944 bu. more than the con

CHEESE.

Cheese is quiet and steady, with value entirely unchanged. New York full creams are quoted here at 131/@141/e, Michigan at 18@14c, and Ohio at 12@13c, with some rades of the latter selling down to 10@11c. The Chicago market has been quite active during the week, with stocks of full cream very light. Prices are firm at 13@131/c per lb. for cheddars; 131/@14c for flats (two in a box); and 14@14%c for Young Americas. The few lots of new cheese coming in are taken readily at the same prices. There was a little local order trade for fine skim flats at 8@9c per lb. and fine cheddars at 6@7c, ow grades were very dull at 2@4c.

At New York the market has again ad ranced, owing to a scarcity of particular grades of fancy. Referring to the market

he N. Y. Daily Bulletin says: "Cheese in all essential particulars ha remained much the same as for some time A portion of the stock of colore appeared to become a little heavy to carry, some round invoices therefore we closed out at a fraction below former quota tions. They were taken by the local trade however, to break up, and on those condi ions found quite as full a valuation as ever White, in the meantime, has kept along in its independent position, with stocks get ting smaller and closer together and values pardening. The latter feature is especially oticeable on any new or outside demand, as holders would generally prefer to have the supply kept for regular customers at even a fraction less than could be obtained n open market. The backwardness of the season is still talked of, but plenty of fac tories are starting up in various portions of the State, and it commences to look as the State, and it commences to look as though holders of old goods must steadily improve all present opportunities, notwith standing the undoubted advantages they have on stock in hand."

Quotations in that market Saturday were
as follows:
State factory, fancy, white
State factory, good 123/@12% State factory, medium 123/@12% State factory, fair 12 @12% 12
State factory, skims, common. 10 311 State factory, skims, average. 11½(311½ State factory, skims, selections. 12 312½ State dead skims. 7 610
Pennsylvania skims, selectio s 2½@ 3 Pennsylvania skims, separator 1½@ 2
The receipts of cheese in the New York

against 8,898 boxes the previous week. and 14.868 boxes the corresponding week in 1886. The exports from all American ports for the week ending April 2 foot up 762,871 lbs., against 603,404 lbs. the previous week, and 535,334 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1,893,421 lbs.

The Liverpool market is quoted dull with American cheese at 64s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of 6d, per cwt, from the price as quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

The eastern papers do not take a very favorable view of the situation of the woo market. The Boston Commercial Bulletin thinks that while some of the conditions which oppressed our markets a year ago have been removed, others have taken their such as the prospects for a much larger clip in this country and the wonderful decisions of the lawyers who classify foreign wools and their products. In an editorial on the subject it says:

"Not only has the familiar cry of short clip been lacking this spring but reports of increase are forwarded from almost all the growing sections. Again except in some of the territories the winter has not been very severe and the losses of sheep from cold and exposure are likely to be comparatively

"The history of wool in the Easters markets since the first of January has been one of unvarying decline in spite of the fac that the excess of sales to date in this market that the excess of sales to date in this market nearly counterbalances the excess in stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. The receipts of domestic wool are heavier than last year, but this increase is more than counterbalanced by the enormous decrease in the receipts of foreign wool. It is a curious fact that wool usually does decline as the period for purchasing the new clip approaches. Dealers and commission houses are too often accused of purposely effecting a depression which is generally but the natural result of the broken and imperfect selections offered the broken and imperfect selections offered at the end of our own season, the heavy pur s of the new Australian wool whi chases of the new Australian wood which arrive at this time of year, and the natural disposition on the one hand of sellers to close out stocks and on the other of buyers to hold back until the new clip of domestic wool has been received. All of these characteristics been received. All of these characteristicates and do exist the present season Arrivals of good butter continue light, As to the probable amount of the domestic elip this year we differ from the Bulletin, believing it will be less than last season. The report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the number of sheep reported in 1884 was 50,626,626, which, on January 1, 1887, had decreased to 44,759,314, a loss of 12 per cent during the past three years. The loss in the western territories the past winter has been very heavy, and it cannot be made up within a

The sales at Boston the past week were 1,231,700 lbs. of domestie and 410,000 lbs of foreign, as compared with 1,441,732 lbs. of domestic and 291,500 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 673,992 lbs. of domestic and 210,100 lbs. of foreign for the corres onding week in 1886. It will be seen, there ore, that while the papers talk of extreme dullness sales are largely in excess of same date last season. As to the market the leading features have been less inclination on the part of holders to sell at the lowest ruling prices, consequently less pressure to sell. Prices on the present basis are no lower than a week ago, and higher than a year ago. Manufacturers have been more the market, and while they have not bought round lots they have taken sample bags. But the offers they make on wools are too often such that holders are obliged to reject them. On the whole the market is more steady, and if the goods market would but revive the situation would show decided improvement. The best feature to the situation, and one that certainly ought not to be overlooked, is that foreign wools are well above the importing point, and promise to remain so; always excepting ious names so as to befog the custom ofeers and beat the government out of its

So far as prices are concerned, Ohio X is selling at 31@32e. XX at 32@33c. Michigan X at 30@31c, New York at 28@30c, Ohio No. 1 and 2 at 35@38c, Michigan No. 1 at 35@87c, fine delaine at 35@37, washed combing at \$3@38e, unwashed do, at 27@ 30c, and unwashed and unmerchantable at 23@26c per lb. So much Australian has een sold lately, and the imports of "ring raste," "tops," "garnetted waste," etc., have been so large, that choice X and XX omestic wools have been neglected and depreciated in value. Medium and cross-bred wools, not having this competition to withstand, are relatively strong and in good de. mand. We hope for a better market before the new clip begins to come in.

MR. A. COQUILLARD, the well-known wagon-maker of South Bend, Ind., was one of the forty-niners who made the journey across the plains to the land of gold. Last week he returned from a five weeks trip through California and the West, and tells ome funny incidents of the visit. Speaking of the boom at Los Angeles he tells of a real estate gent who, discovering that he was possessed of considerable of this world's wealth, and might be willing to invest some of it in the soil of California, approached Mr. Coquillard on the subject in the way that only a real estate man can. He spoke of the glorious climate of California but more particularly that of Los Angeles, and the great boom in real estate, finally winding up with the information that he had a parcel of land fit for platting that was bound to double in value in one year. Mr. Coquillard agreed to ook at the property and was driven out to see it. The property laid about four miles from the City of Los Angeles, but the agent assured him that it would be in the heart of the city in another year. "Well." says Mr. Coquillard, "what is this land worth an acre?" "Five hundred dollars," replied the agent. "Is not that pretty stiff for this kind of land and this location?" asked Mr. Coquillard. "But remember the climate!" said the agent. "Oh! I see," says Mr. Coquillard, "you charge fifty dollars an acre for the land and four hundred and fifty for the climate! Indiana climate does not come so high and is good enough for poor people; I guess I won't invest."

THE agony is over for the present, and the prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the State defeated. Perhaps the politicians think the question is settled; but we are much mistaken if they don't find out before long that the trouble has only began. Parties and combinations of parties will be split, leaders overwhelmed and platforms changed before it is settled, and we may as well make up our minds to accept the situation. Whether prohibition obtains or not in Michigan, this point is settledthe saloon must go-and it can't go too

FOR the past month the daily papers of Detroit have been strenuously advocating the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, reducing the rates of fare on the railroads to two cents per mile. Some of their readers may wonder what has caused this combined action on the part of the daily press. Well the fact of the matter is the railroads have called in their passes. Railroad fares were never considered too high, for those who had to pay them, so long as the gentle editor was carried free.

A CORRECTION.-Mr. A. Towne, of Richland, calls attention to an error in his article in last issue. He gave the average yield appeared as 25.02, a decided difference

D. C. Hodge, of South Haven, will appear but once, so if you wish to send for any sure and keep the address.

Sheep Shearings.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, April 1st, 1887, the following reso lution was adopted:

WHEREAS, From correspo WHEREAS, From correspondence received by the Secretary of the Michigan M. S. B. A., it appears that a large majority of the members of this Association who usually exhibit and shear at our State shearings find it impracticable to attend any exhibit at the State shearing this year, which was ordered by the association to be held at Lansing, April 20 and 21, 1887. Therefore.

and 21, 1887. Therefore,

Resolved, by the Executive Board of this Association that the State shearing for this year
is hereby canceled, and no State shearing will The Secretary is authorized by the Executive

tive Board to say that blank reports will be furnished on application to the local societie in the State. Societies receiving these blank reports are requested to fill out one or mor as is necessary, and forward to the Secretary of the State Association at its next annual At St. Johns, Clinton County.

St. Jouns, Mich., March 6, 1887.

The fourth annual shearing of the Clinto County Wool-growers Association will be held in Hiram Dunn's blacksmith shop, corner of Brush and Higham Streets, St. Johns, Satur day, April 23rd. Parties intending to shear sheep will please notify the Secretary by mai as early as the 21st, that suitable acc tions may be secured.

DECATUR BROSS, Sec'y.

At Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., April 7, 1887. The annual shearing of the Calboun County Sheep-Breeders Association will be held in the city of Battle Creek, on Wednesday, April

W. J. LAWRENCE, Sec'y. WM. RADFORD, Pres.

At Metamora, Lapeer County. METAMORA, MICH., April 8, 1887. The fourth annual festival of the Laper County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers Club will be held at Metamora, May 11th, 1887. An invitation is extended to wool growers of all breeds of sheep and their grades to come and participate in the shearing and inspection A. B. BLOOD, Sec'y.

At Milford, Oakland County. The annual public sheep shearing of th Dakland County Sheep-Breeders' Association will be held in the village of Milford, on Sat urday, April 23rd. All are invited. J. S. BAMBER, President. J. GAMBLE, Secrets

such wools as being bought in under ficti-

Stock Notes

W. K. SEXTON, of Howell, Mich., has sold to W. H. Placeway, Pinckney, the Holste Priesian bull Anniversary No. 1684 H. F. H. B. Also to Frank Metz, Howell, Mich, the Holstein heifer Anna Posch 2nd, No. 10188 H.

A. J. Leland, Fenton, Genesee Co., Mich., ports the following sales from his herd of Shorthorns:

To Mr. George Lee, Fenton, the bull Duk Rose 4th, calved April 9th, 1886, sired by hyllis Duke 2nd 53145 out of Fanny 17th by th Duke of Oakland 19549 tracing to Donnis Kelly's imp. White Rose by Warrior (678).
To Mr. Slias Fletcher, Tyrone, Mich., the bull Mazurka Lad, calved April 9th, 1886, sired by Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679 out of Mazurka Lass by Treble Mazurka 25045, racing to imp. Strawberry by Wiseman 526

O. Snow & Son, of Kalamazoo, report the ollowing sales from their herd of Shorthorns To E. B. Welch, Paw Paw, the cow Gentle Annie 19th, by Airdrie of Huron 42708, Dam Gentle Annie 17th by Gold Dust 29692—Gentle Annie 11th by imp. Duke of Wicken, etc., tracing to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax. Also, to same party, the heifer Miss Rose

bella 4th by Baron Hillhurst 54640, Dam Miss osabella by Airdrie of Huron, etc., tracing to imp. Rosabella 2d by Velocipede (2796). Gentle Annie 19th is full sister to the heifer that took first as a calf at the State Fair at Detroit in 1883, and second at Kalamazoo in 1884, and is a good one.

MESSRS. Bissell & Bagley, of Jackson, Mich. eport the following recent sales from their perd of Holsteins:

To M. H. Mills, Jackson, the two year old Holstein Friesian bull Ono, No. 3851, sired by Perrie No. 1348, he by the famous Prince of Twisk No. 1055; dam the imported cow Dor-

Stein No. 932.

To Mr. E. G. Burroughs, Olivet, the nine months bull calf Billy Bogue No. 5986, gired by Staveren No. 3639, tracing to the celebrated show bull Billy Boelyn No. 199, dam Lestrange No. 8526, grand daughter of Prince of Twisk. Also the nine months heifer calf Lena Marchioness No. 5738, stree One No. 2525, grand hioness No. 5728, sire Ono No. 3851, grand son of Prince of Twisk No. 1055, dam the im rd of 80 lbs. per day on grass alone.

Big Weights of Michigan Stock.

THE big Holstein-Friesian bull calf owned y Z. Williams, Charlotte, Mich., now weight t four months old, 543 lbs.

THE ROSIER BROS., of Dexter, write: "W have a Shropshire ram lamb that we bought of Valentine Bros. last fall which weighed 54 lbs. at eleven months old.'

THOMAS EAGLE, of Webster, Washtenay Co., thinks he has some big ones, and sends the following: " As I have read the reports of good many weights on lambs in your paper ately, I give you the weight of a pair of ropshires that I now have. They weighe at 28 days of age 32 and 331/4 lbs. each."

THE Valentine Brothers, of Dexter, write a follows: "As others are reporting the weights of some of their young lambs, we send you the weight of three of our young Shropshire One, a single lamb, weighed 351/2 lbs. whe 24 days old; the other two, a pair of twins from one of our registered ewes, when 21 days old weighed 30 lbs. each.

C. B. WHITCOMB, of Hartford, Van Buren Co., writes: "I saw in your issue of March 18 an item in regard to weight of pigs from a Calhoun Co. subscriber. I think we an do a little better in Van Buren Co. One of my neighbors sold five high grade Po land China pigs Feb'y 28th, farrowed June 17th, 1886; total weight, 1680 lbs., average 336 lbs., or total gain of about 1.37 lbs. per day. Calhoun County average about 1.14 lbs.'

MR. R. R. SMITH, of Howell, Mich., sends the following: "On April 2d I placed a pair of twin Shropshire lambs on the scales and found they tipped the beam at 70 lbs., they being just one month old that day. I have weighed 250 lbs. in fair breeding condition Also several imported ewes about the sam weight. My stock ram is a 2-shear and weighs 300 lbs. Let us hear from breeders of other breeds of sheep, and for the sake of having these figures beaten I will not excep

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Mrs. D. M. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, died at Grand

There are 18 Japanese students in the Michigan University. A black walnut tree at Marcellus, Cass Co.

Bessemer has been chosen the county-seat of the new county, Gogebic, in the upper Mrs. C. Laycock, who claimed to be the fir

white child born in Jackson County, died at Leslie last week. She had lived all her life at

The works of the Aspinwall potato-digge company at Three Rivers were destroyed before on the 6th. Loss \$2,500, covered by in An Onsted, Lenawee County, man has just

shipped three years' wool clips, aggregate 2,586 pounds. He grew tired waiting The new paper mill at Dundas has begun to

manufacture paper, and will turn out from five to six tons of wrapping paper made from straw every day. The Linden Record has ceased to exist.

was a well edited little sheet, and we regre it did not receive patronage enough to war Mason Democrat: The suit brought by the

Farmers Bank to compel payment by George Deihl of a "Bohemian oats note" for \$500 re-sulted in a verdiot for the bank. Of 200 applicants for teachers' certificates

at the recent Kalamazoo County examina-tions, 95 failed, three secured second grade and 102 were awarded third grade certificates. Shipments of lumber from the Saginav Valley for the past few months have been unusually large, and the stocks on hand are very much smaller than usual all over the

The fish catch of Michigan in 1886 amounts to nearly 26,400,000 pounds, valued at \$500,000. This is exclusive of inland waters. The value of the nets, boats, docks and buildings is estimated at \$1,100,000.

Ella Wisner, of Grand Rapids, applie hrough her guardian—being legally yet an nfaut—for a divorce from her husband, Wm. Wisner, after a brief but eventful married

The latest revised returns of the vote on the prohibitory amendment give the majority against prohibition as 3,918. The figures may be elightly changed by the canvass of the of-ficial returns at Lansing.

John McLeod, of Iron Mountain, made a one doliar bill into a fifty dollar one by past-ing on it a part of a revenue stamp taken from a beer keg, and passed it off on an Ita-lian, who gave \$49.50 in change. Milford has a roller flouring mill with a ca

pacity of 100 barrels per day. A good sized bonus was what secured the location of the mill in that town. It will be owned and man-aged by Mr. J. Wellman, now of Flint, ged by Mr. J. Wellman, no., In 59 years 62 documents have been filed in the Register of Deeds office at East Saginaw, the Register of Deeds office at the beganse of

failure to pay the fee, have never been re-corded. Considerable real estate is involved. It is said the "grand total" of money ex ended in this State to defeat the prohibitory mendment was \$25,000, of which Detroit revers gave \$35,000, and W. Hockafeller, of Reveland, of Standard Oil Company fame,

Devere Ivens, of White Pigeon, disappeared about five weeks ago, and the most persistent search has failed to discover the slightest trace of him. Just five years ago a cousin of his, of the same age, mysteriously disappeared from the same place, and has never since been heart of

Mrs. John Dean, 87 years of age, was burned to death in her house near Brighton last week. She had partly lost her reason, and was fond of playing with the fire. It is thought that while so doing she set her clothing on fire, and being alone, was unable to extinguish the flames.

Whitehall boasts a flourishing industry in the shape of King's fruit package factory, where peach and grape baskets, berry crates, sections for bee-hives, and wooden butter-plates are made. Of the latter great quan-tities are made, one girl having turned out tities are made, one girl having as high as 15,000 in one day.

Michigan basswood is to have a boom. Michigan basswood is to have a boom. It is said a basswood trunk on a steel frame can wink scornfully at the most violent efforts of the strongest "baggage-smasher;" and that in many other ways it is a valuable lumber designed to come into use for finishing, ceilings, carriage boxes, coffins, etc.

At Cheboygan on the first of April Mik Callaghan and Dennis Trombley thought i would be a good joke to give Samuel Chess "loaded" cigar. Samuel lost one eye and had his face badly disfigured by the explosion, and the men are under arrest. Their joke will cost them dear, as Chess is maimed for

Judge Jennison, of this city, has declare the will of the late Francis Palms, the seven millionaire who died last fall, to be void, as i was the testator's intent to extend his contro over and interdict the disposal of his property for a period beyond the lives of those who in-

S. F. Bagg, son of C. R. Bagg, deputy clerk of the recorder's court in this city, committee uicide, by shooting himself through the ead on Thursday evening, in a fit of despond ency caused by the opposition of the family to his marriage with a young woman whom they disapproved. The wound was almost mmediately fatal.

John Donovan's house, near Morenci, wa entirely destroyed by fire on the 22nd of March, and the charred remains of his twelve year old daughter were found in the ruins. The fire was supposed to be accidental at the time, but Frank Ackley, a local tough, has been avested for huming the house of Was been arrested for burning the house of Wm. Anderson, and it is believed he also set fire

Kalamazoo Gazette: Gen. G. W. Harring-ton received a ball in his left lung at the battle of Gettysburg, which he has been car-rying round with him ever since. Recently a medical examination revealed the fact that the ball had so changed position that it could be safely extracted, and the bit of lead which has been an unwelcome companion for ove 23 years was taken out.

When Dr. Weir, of Oscoda, was first accus of the murder of Mabel Clark, the frate citi-zens would have hung him in short order could they have laid hands upon him. He fied to Canada, and has just been brought back, in charge of the sheriff, and the paper say he was "warmly greeted by his old cron les." This shows the ophemeral nature o what we call "popular indignation." An heir to the Stewart millions, or rathe

overal heirs, have turned up in Michigan, in the person of the descendants of Margarel lassey, afterward Mrs. Kernan, a noice of stewarts, and who came to this country from reland with him. Mrs. McKernan settled in Northfield, Washtenaw County, and her son and grand-children are about to present their claims to the estate of the childless million Saginaw Courier: There are three Indian

sagmaw Courier: Taere are three Indian reservations in Michigan. One is in Isabella County on which are about 600 Indians, known as the Saginaw Chippewas; one in Baraga County, near L'Anse, containing 600 or over, and known as the Chippewas or Lake Superior Indians, and the Huron Pottawattomies, prophering chour 100 numbering about 100, in Calhoun County. The inter-State commerce bill seems to be

playing the mischief with railway freights.
The act has stopped the movement of salt by rail. The Michigan Central will not accept a barrel at less than 33 cents to Chicago, the former price being 16 cents. If this state of things continues rail shipments of salt will cease and it will be necessary to move it by water, in which event the Michigan Cen-tral will lose the carrying of 1,000,000 barrels General. Five fires in various parts of the country

A bronze statue of Gen. Johnston wa eveiled at Metaire cemetery, New Orleans ast week.

Four hundred men were out of work at Os-kaloosa, Ia., last week, by the burning of a coal shaft. Thirty-seven fine horses in Killeen's breed

ng stables at New Liberty, Mo., were b Frenchmen are reported to be buying horses dapted to military purposes in Canada, fo

ent to France

China sends 275,000 trade dollars back to this country for exchange for silver dollars. Even the "heathen Chinee" won't have them. The yield of wheat in California the present season promises to be but about two-hirds that of last year, according to late re-

The secretary of the navy asks bids for the onstruction of five new war vessels. One of them is to be a 4,000-ton cruiser, to cost \$1,

dicago continuously since 1830, died there st week. She was considered the oldest in-bitant. Mrs. Harriet A. Murphy, who had lived in

The inter-State commission have given the southern railway and steamboat association emporary relief from the long and short th Augusta, Wis , had a snowfall of about as

ch one night last week, followed by a thich posit of dust and ashes. The cause of the enomenon is not known. The steamer Hector has arrived at 8 hns, N. F., with a catch of 1,000 seals.

eal-skin sacks are so high-priced that only he wives of aldermen can afford them. Jentie Harrison, the "gipsey queen" who died last December, was buried at Dayton, O., last week. The body had been embalmed, and kept until all the tribes could gather for

avestigated, and shocking cruelties and reglect brought to light. The whip, and ball Cochocton, a village in Sullivan County, N

Y., was flooded last week for the fourth time his year. The Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania have been petitioned for relief. What's the matter with moving the town? The bark Susan, from St. Johns, N. F., to Barbadoes, was struck by an iceberg on the th, and sank in half an hour. The crew

ook to a boat which was capsized, and six nen, including the captain, were drowned. The once flourishing ship-building industry of Canada is rapidly on the decline. The aggregate tonnage of vessels built in 1886 was only 87,581 tons, against 57,486 tons in 1885, 70,287 tons in 1884, and 188,096 tons 10 years

All the Mormons are not in Utah, it seems A convention of "Josephties" or Mermons who follow the doctrines of Joseph Smith, was held at Kirtland, O., last week. This branch opposes polygamy. Delegates from Utah were present.

ping floor by boat to New Orleans, and claim that if they cannot find a market by water they must stop business, in view of the rates by rail made compulsory by the inter-State commerce law.

the citizens, and a fortunate change in the

Oplum-eating was the cause of the deals of Francis G. Fairfield, clergyman and journ ist, and his wife, of New York. Both wery highly connected, and Mrs. Fairfield relatives learned of her death only in time rescue her body from interment in the puter's field.

The new schedules of freights, in according ince with the inter-State law, cause a gree lead of dissatisfaction in shipping and me hantile circles. Maine merchants me stablish steamboat lines to New York Soston, and will do no business with Maine Central railroad.

Maine Courtai Failroad.

The body of the woman who was found murdered at Rahway, N. J., has been "idee tified" several times, yet never positively so the circumstances attending this tragedy in dicate that a surprising number of womare lost sight of by their friends, who never have what becomes of them.

At Savannah, I. T., on the 5th, an expl f gas occurred in a mine, which cause of gas occurred in a mine, which caused the death of six miners. Thirteen of a rescuing party were suffocated by the afterdamp. To force of the explosion drove a torrest of flames 100 feet above the mouth of the shall all the state of the same and the same state of the same state o stroying the engine house and

Judge Porter holds that the action of runk lines in boycotting some of the week, runk lines is illegal. The lines, he says, vio ate the inter-State commerce law by refus ing to sell tickets of one road and agreeing to sell them of another, the purport of the lab being that no road shall discriminate agains another.

A valuable brood mare be stock farm of Norman Barnard, near Avobadale, Pa., broke her leg recently. Dr. Hibhaving been sent for advised having been sent for, advised amputation This was done and the animal is said to be doing well. This is the first case on recommendation Charles F. Freeman, who

e daughter in Pocassett, Mass., in Decem-of 1883, was judged insane and sent p the asylum for life, was discharged cured on the 16th. Freeman claimed to be called upon to offer his child as a sacrifice to God, and that the babe would be restored to life in three days. The deed was the result of in tense religious excitement, Mrs. Fre Miss Caroline Wolfe, the wealthy and char-

ave rendered her widely known, and who ied lately, left her magnificent collection of paintings, one of the finest private gal n the country, to the Met of Art. So handse of Art. So handsome a donation has never before been made to the city. She also be queaths \$200,000 and the income of it for the reservation of the collection.

Dr. W. N. Williams, of Chicago, was called to attend a young son of Frank Moec, as anarchist, who had been run over by a stree-car and his leg crushed. While the doctor was amputating the leg Moeck came h and was so angry that he leveled a at the physician, whose life was any only because the cap did not explode, and who made a hasty exit through a convenient window. When Moeek was cooled off the doctor returned and finished the job.

Foreign. The Czarina is seriously ill of nervous prosration, caused by the recent att

he life of the Cza The town of Ruty, in Austrian Galicia, was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire last week. One thousand people are homeless. Queen Victoria is spending some time at the ashionable resort of Aix les Baines, on the ontinent. She will visit Parison her return.

At Baku, Russia, a gigantic naptha fountain burst, carrying oil and stones to a height of 350 feet. A lake of oil was found in the vicinity after the burst. The results of the recent earthquakes in

the Riviera are now being shown in many landslides, which have blocked railroads and carriage ways. The country is mountainous England demands possession of the Tortu ras Islands, or the payment of one million ioliars in settlement of old citams, and Hayt is greatly excited in consequence. It is said that England has threatened to bombard the principal ports of the republic if the claims are not acknowledged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENTUCKY Shorthorn Sales.

Monday, April 18th, 1887, O. S. JOHNSON. - Winchester, Ky.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1887, A. J. ALEXANDER, Spring Station, Ky.

Wednesday, April 20, 1887,

W. W. ESTILL & D. H. JAMES, Lexington. Thursday, April 21, 1887,

T. S. MOBERLEY. - Richmond, Ky.

Friday, April 22, 1887, C. D. CHENAULT, - Richmond, Ky.

The above named breeders will offer at time and place mentioned above, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a choice lot of Shorthom cattle, representatives of the following well-known families: Wild Eyes, Barrington, Miss Bates, Kirklevington, Waterloo, Cypress, Miss Wiley, Goodness, Rose of Sharon, Red Daisy, Young Mary, Young Phyllis. A number of choice young bulls ready for use, including three Dukes and seven Oxfords.

For catalogues address as above. All sales easily accessible by rail from Lexington, Ky.

LOOKATTHIS

Seeds Warranted to Germinate 90 to 95 per 6. 1 lb. Beet, Imp'ved Mammoth Long Red Mangel 1 lb. Beet, Improved Imperial White Sugar. 1 lb. Ruta Raga, Improved Purple top Yellow. 1 lb. Carrot, Improved Long Orange. 1 lb. Onion, Mammoth Red Wethersfield. % 10. Carrot, improve that a constraint of the control of the cont

GEO. W. HILL, SEED CORN.

BLOOD'S EARLY YELLOW DENT. The best and most productive. Ears from 9 to 12 inches long; small red cob; deep kernel, medium size stalk, stands up where other com will go down. Three measured bushels of ears will make two bushels shelled corn every time. Fire-cured and tested. One bush., \$1.50; two bush., \$2.75; bags included. More at same rate. A. P. CODDINGTON. all-4t Tecumseh, Mich.

GRASSES & CLOVERS, For Farmers and Students. 471 Pages, well illustrated. Every farmer should have one. Price by mail, \$2.50.
DR. W. J. BEAL.
M1-4t Agricultural College, Mich.

a11-4t Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and forty of which are improved, balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the place. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clintos County. For further particulars and terms inquire of R. B. GARUSS, St. Johns, Mich.

Watertown, Dak., had a bad scare last week. Prairie fires, driven by a tornado, threatened the destruction of the town, which was only saved by heroic work on the part of to Agents, Ohio Rug Machine Co., Wauseon, Olio AGENTS WANTED to sell the Ohio Rug Ma-



ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich SAVAGE & FARNUM

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

PERCHERON HORSES.

OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE BY MAIL.

PRICES REASONABLE!

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Large Number to Select from, including all Ages, Weights and Colors, both Stallions and Mares

Grade Stallions.

We have a fine lot of Grede Stallions, running . from half-bloods to fifteensixteenths. Prices low and terms easy!

Grade Mares.

We have a number of grade mares with foal to full-blood Percheron horses. Also some choice high-grade

Holstein Cattle.

We offer for sale some extra fine young Bulls and Heifers, and will make close figures and very easy

COME AND SEE US. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME!

SAVAGE & FARNUM,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL 28.



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33 females and 7 bulls,

Highest-bred Bates Shorthorns

Ridgewood Park Herd, Goderich, Ont., Can.

THE GREAT SHORTHORN SALE OF 1887! L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE, Chicago, Ill.

AT LOW PRICES

rted expressly for T. W. Palmer's Font Hill breeding establishment, Woodand is second to no other in this or any other country, it having stood the
competition at the great National Exhibition of the American Percheron
ation which was held in Chicago in 1886, and there securing the highest

Wild Eyes, Craggs, Barrington s bestowed. At the head of the stud is

Anchorite, the First Prize Stallion of his Class at the Exhibition, and of whom the jury of award (consisting of representatives of the French, Ontario and United States Governments) impulsively exclaimed in their admiration, as he was led before them, "A Typical Percheron!" Also among them is the beautiful mare

Marie Antoinette," Awarded the Gold Medal of France for Best Percheron Mare of any age bred in America. Also young mares awarded various prizes both in this country and at the great concourse of France in 1886.

No catalogues. Call at No. 4 Merrill Block, or address

FORD STARRING, Detroit, Mich.

JERSEYS!

Choice animals and their progeny, imported direct from the Island of Jersey by Senator T. W. Palmer expressly for his Font Hill breeding establishment, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Excellent breeding and individual merit the rule. Coomassie and Farmer's Glory the leading strains, with GENERAL WOOLSLEY AT THE HEAD OF THE HERD. General Woolsley is the imported son of the most beautiful and noted prize winner of that name now upon the Isle of Jersey. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale very low. No catalogues. Write or call upon

FORD STARRING, Room 4, Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL STUD 250 CLEVELAND BAYS AND ENGLISH SHIRES. 250

The only stud that has won in one season at the greatest Horse Shows in America—Illinois State Fair and the American Horse Show of 1886—53 premiums amounting to nearly \$2,300 and including three GOLD MEDALS, Sweepstakes in both C. B. & E. S. classes and GRAND SWEEP-STAKES open to all the draft breeds. Also Special Prize for best display of Shire Horses.

250 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS the choicest in breed-merit which an experience of 14 years can procure. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, or better, come and see us.

GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Kane County, Illinois.

Merrill & Fifield, Bay City, Mich. HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS



Choice Young Stock For Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write for Particulars.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM, Poland China Swine a Specialty.

Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS FOR SALE. At Lenadale Stock Farm.

They will be sold at Bottom Prices for 30 days. Such noted strains as Empress, Undine, Coronet, Queen Bess, Lady Walworth and Princess of Wayne who has a butter record of 22 lbs. 90z in 7 days. Also Cleveland Bay Stallion & biood Mention this paper.

OGDEN COLE, Addison, Mich.

m21-4t

HOSTEIN Friesand calves for sale. Imported and home-bred. All registered. Prices very low, et would exchange for a few thoroughbred Shropshire ewes. A. P. CODDINGTON, m21-4t

The Michigan Herd of Prize Winners. At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709), an imported son of The Grove 3d, dam Ruby by Spartan (5009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9322), a son of the great Lord Wilton and full brother to Mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Lovely 2d, Fairy Lass 2d, Grace 3d, Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand heifers by Hesiod (6451), and others of equal merit, compose the breeding herd.

BENTON STOCK FARM W. B. OTTO, PROP'R, Four Miles Northeast of Charlotte.

- BREEDER OF -PERCHERON HORSES. Imp. Altimo at the head of stud. Stallions, Geldings, Young Mares and mares in foal always on hand for sale. Visitors will be met at train if notified.



and Kirklevinyton Families.

Bulls in Service: Imp. Grand Duke of Connaught, 56303. Duke of Niagara, 69368,

Imp. Knight of Oxford 2d, (43440).

Catalogues on application. BRONSON C. RUMSEY, Proprietor.



BREED'NG -AND -MERIT COMBINED

Will E. Boyden, DELHI MILLS, - - MICH.,

Shorthorn Cattle

Cruickshank,

Rose of Sharon,

Flat Creek Young Mary. Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at rea-onable prices. Every animal guaranteed as epresented. The prospects for Shorthorns are etter to-day than at any time in the past five ears.

GRAND RAPIDS HERD

M. L. SWEET,

28 Pearl Street, (Sweet's Hotel Block), Grand Rapids, Mich.

mr14-8m

CATTLE.—Shorthorns.

G.LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed Jers of Shorthorns. Families in the hard pril Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon d Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and compily asswered discontinuous discontinuo

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stoc Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder c Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Barone Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic

HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Sniawas See Co., breeders of Shorthern cattle, Berk shire swine and Mermo sheep. All stock record ed. Stock for sale.

H. HACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm. Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice making qualities for sale. Correspondence so licited.

E S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass familie with Lord Raspberry 2d 48638 at head of her Stock for sale. CIECRGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene Sec. Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthor Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Re Swine. Correspondence solicited. jal?-ly* G. W. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthorn c, cattle of the Young Mary and other popular strains of blood. Young bulls for sale.

C. RICHARDSON, Pleasant Hill Stool
Farm, Sandstone, Jackson County, breed
er of Shorthorns, Matilda and Victoria families
with Bell Duke of Livingston 3d at head of here
Stock for sale.

f14-18

HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-ly

I. MILLS, Bancroft, Shiawasee County, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Families represented: Pomona, Phyllis and Young Mary. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of well known strains of blood. Correspondence invited. OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

TAMES D. BOTSFOHD, Osceola, Centre Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbre Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep Stock for Sale. JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Ryes 56399. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

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M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merine sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices,

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CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Brooder and dealer in thor-ongabred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino a221y

C V. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland C. Co., breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema 222 (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor respondence will receive prompt attention. au10tf E. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and importer of Holstein-Priesian Cattle. Correspondence solutiod. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

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I have about Twenty head of fine Cows, Heifers and Calves. for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms.
Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wanted.
A. L. FORBES, je6-tf Stockbridge, Mich.

SHORT HORNS

FOR SALE.

B. J. BIDWELL.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

PULPIT AND PRESS.

Together they lay in an humble crib, Two flax-haired babes with eyes of blue: In childish play and homely toil, Together upon one farm they grew; Then one chose preaching the word of grace And one filled up an editor's place.

The parson preached and expounded well The gospel truth and the power of prayer ns fragrant as Hermon's dews, His labors blessed with a tender care; But his church was stylish and well fenced in From the common saints and the elves of sin

The editor toiled with weary brain To push the world in its destined way; His words had often an earthy strain, But he spread them broadcast day by day, On a plain, unvarnished business plan no one called him a pious man.

They died, apart, in the self-same hour, And winged their way to the golden gate, Where the parson entered, filled with joy, To claim his sacred and high estate. The angels met him with words most sweet But led him off to the humblest seat.

The editor meekly entered in, And looked around for a lowly place; But the angels-clustering round about-With music set to the songs of grace, With crowns of laurel and wands of palm Thrilled deep the air with their triumph psali

44 Blessed is he that overcomes, Working bravely, demanding naught; Nothing expecting, he shall be crowned With the jewels his labors wrought;' Then they placed him upon a throne. Thus did the heirs come to their own.

-Chicago Inter-Ocean

L'AMOUR.

Love is joy and passion pain; Love is true and passion vain; Vet twin-like, for passion glows rough love as color thro' the rose, And love which knows not passion's bloom

Say not I am dear the while You lightly seek my rival's smile Soul and being yield one heart Love and Life divided part.



A COMPANY OF THREE.

"Two's company, three's none."-Old prover

CHAPTER L.-A MAN'S WILL.

Lumley, the well-known auctioneer, and his friend, Wybert Moss, were talking about John Pawson, and they agreed that he was one of the best men in Swarfton, and they rejoiced at his prosperity in life. "He has nothing to trouble him."

"And plenty of money," replied Moss " which is more than I can say about my

"The same old tale," was Lumley laughing answer, and he hurried away.

But John Pawson had a good deal trouble him just then, as he often said to himself when he was alone, for he had formed the habit of speaking his thoughts. and sometimes did so even in company.

He entered Burtonford's bank when he was a boy, and was always a favorite with the late Mr. Anthony Burtonford. Nobody was surprised when John Pawson became a ness of things. But what surprised the public was that Eric Buttonford, the banker's nephew, was sent adrift.

44I would rather be a customer at the bank than a clerk there," was what Lumley said to Wybert Moss, "Old Burtonford is not the best man in the world to get on with His temper is all thick and thin. His good qualities are in great lumps; but, before you know where you are, he is raging and storming like all that." Wybert Moss said that he knew very little about bankers, but he would take his informant's word for it. "Always trust the auctioneer," said Lum-

"Certainly," replied Wybert. "I will trust him with my debts, if he will take charge of them."

Then there was a laugh, and the two

The general opinion in Swarfton was that Anthony Burtonford had quarreled with his nephew, and that the uncle's temper and Eric's pride had been both to blame. But Eric went away from Swarfton, and did not return even when Mrs. Burtonford, the banker's wife, died. "Eric's in London painting pictures,"

said the gossips, "and he ought to have come to the funeral, though he is not own nephew to Mrs. Burtonford; but if uncle's wife is not kinship enough the world is coming to a pretty state,' So Eric was blamed for his omission

duty. But the banker said nothing. He never mentioned his nephew's name, and never allowed anybody else to do so in his hearing. It was usually thought, however, that John Pawson was an exception to this rule, and the conjecture was right; he knew why Eric had been sent away, and why he did not appear at the funeral. Then Mr. Burtonford died very suddenly

and rumor was busy again. Eric would be sure to come this time, and he would remain at Swarfton and take his uncle's place at the bank. Picture painting was all very well in its way, but it was not reasonable to suppose that it could ever be permitted to interfere with a bank. Moreover, there was Edith Markham, the late Mrs. Burtonford's niece. Everybody had always said Edith and Eric were intended for each other, and everybody felt that it would be a great shame if the general expectation were thwarted. But the funeral took place, and Eric was

Then by degrees the truth leaked out about the banker's will. Popular feeling became divided at once.

" Eric Burtonford is no good," said the spokesman of one party. "There is something under the surface which we have never seen. His uncle has not left him a brass farthing. Why, the worst case I ever heard of before was not as bad as that. To be cut off with a shilling is rather stiff, but to be cut off without anything beats the record in this kind of business. The banker has left all he had to Edith Markham, but if ever she looks at Eric, or speaks to him, she is

"You are partly correct," said the spokesvoman on the other side of public opinion. "Some of your facts are wrong, and your inferences are completely so. We all know that Mr. Burtonford was passionate and headstrong. My opinion is that Eric only said his soul was his own. But the will does not declare that Edith is to lose her fortune if she speaks to Eric; she is not to do so without the consent of John Pawson."

Perhaps it is true that rumor is seldom al ogether wrong, and never altogether right. The will of the banker was that, after certain legacies had been paid, including a arge one to John Pawson, the residue should be held in trust for Edith Markham But there was this strange condition in the will. If Edith, during the time that she re mained unmarried, had any interview or held any communication with Eric Burtonford, except with the consent and in the presence of John Pawson, she should forfeit her share of the property, and it should be held in trust for Robert Lumley, auctioneer, and Wybert Moss, of no particular calling. "I have no liking for these men, but they are both keen enough to look well after their own interests. I cast no reflection upon John Pawson, but I would rather not leave him the task of disinheriting my wife's

Mr. Burtonford had written his own will. but it was properly signed and witnessed and was perfectly legal in spite of many strange remarks and unlawyerlike phrases. Both Lumley and Moss knew about the banker's use of their names, and often wondered whether they would benefit by this eccentricity, or remain always mere watchers, waiting to see if the course of events would produce any change in the attitude of Edith and Eric toward each other. As far as they knew. Eric had not been near Swarfton, and Edith had not seen him anywhere else. Sometimes they asked John Pawson about the affair, and he always answered in his calm, serious manner, that the provision of Mr. Burtonford's will would be strictly carried out, but, as far as he knew, nothing had happened which called for interference.

niece, should there be need for it." So said

the banker.

"John Pawson will do the square thing," said Lumley to Moss. "My fear is that those two did not eare as much for each other as people said."

"It is awkward," replied Moss. "As rule, a will like Burtonford's would kindle love where it never before existed. There is nothing like opposition for strengthening affection. But, as usual, the one exception to the rule keeps me poor."

John Pawson often talked to himself bout Eric and Edith. He had known them since they were children, and had believed that their fondness for each other would ripen into true and lasting love.

"I know that Mr. Burtonford would have been pleased if he thought that Edith cared for me," John murmured with a blush, "but that is impossible. I supposed she mentioned him. He was fond of her too, and yet he has kept aloof. I sent him word about his uncle's will, and he acknowledged my letter in a very manly way, but I have heard nothing since. He has been badly treated if he was innocent; yet I cannot see any explanation of the affair, unless he took

Then he reviewed again, for the hundreth time, what the banker had told him about the quarrel with Eric.

"I was in my library at home, John, and notes, and the other seven were £10 notes. I wanted them for a particular purpose. I had just finished entering the numbers in my diary, when Eric came in. I told him to sit down, for I was busy. I wrote up my diary; then I was wanted in the drawingroom for a minute. I just glanced over the table, and left everything as it was. Perhaps I was absent five minutes. When I returned I found Eric seated where I had left him. Then I wrote a letter and took up the notes to inclose them. It was a private affair, John. I took up the notes, and the three fifties were missing. Eric declared that nobody had entered the room during my absence, and that he had not moved from the chair. I am sure nobody had been in but myself between the time when I entered the numbers and the time when I went to the drawing-room. No window was open, and there was not a fire. I told him he must turn out his pockets, and he refused point blank. Then there was a scene. I sent for Edith and told everything to her. Again I asked him to turn out his pockets, but he still refused. So I ordered him out of the house and told him never to show his face in Swarfton again, or I would give him in charge of the police. I am glad I always made it clear to him and Edith that there must be no billing and cooing between them. Edith is too good for him. What a wife she will make, John, in a few years! She is young yet, I know, but if she had a husband of steadiness and experience-a man like you-it would not matter. I am glad there was no billing and cooing be-

tween her and Eric." John Pawson had his doubts about the banker's surmise respecting what he called billing and cooing. Edith lived with the Burtonfords, and had lived with them all her life. Eric lived with a married sister, whose husband was an artist. He was three years older than Edith, and was just 21 when his disgrace came upon him.

"These young people cared more for each other than Burtonford thought," said John Pawson to himself. "Has the trouble killed their love, or are they waiting for better times? I do not see where the better times are to come from, unless everything about those notes is cleared up. Could Mr. Burtonford be mistaken? The only time he ever spoke harshly to me was when I suggested that."

Thus John Pawson had reviewed the mat ter hundreds of times, but his perplexity remained. Then, two years after the banker's death, he received a letter from Edith, who was staying with some friends in Scotland. and who wrote asking that he would arrange for her to meet Eric, as she could clear up the mystery which had perplexed them so long. She said:

"Tell Eric when you write to him, please that everything can be explained. Let me know when the interview is to be, and written by my mother, but toward the end where. I wish to observe the conditions there are several pages which my uncle which my dear uncle laid down, but Eric added. My mother was not happy. I think, must not remain under an unjust suspicion from what I have read there, that my uncle

It was an embarrassing position for John | preferred my father, and married him. She Pawson. He wished Edith had been more explicit. From what he knew about her he did not think she was likely to raise hopes which would not be fulfilled. But how could she explain anything?

He wrote to Eric as Edith had desired, and received a prompt reply by telegraph, saying that he should be in Swarfton that night. Eric saw John Pawson; but John could not explain anything.

"We must wait till Edith comes, Eric," ne said, "and you must not see her except in my presence. Lumley and Moss will not miss a chance.

Eric consented. He met Lumley and Moss the next day, and these two worthies eemed afterward to be in better spirits than

"To be or not to be?" said Lumley.

"That's the question," replied Moss. CHAPTER IL -A WOMAN'S WAY.

Edith Markham could not remember either her father or mother. Her mother was dead and her father was married again and lived abroad. That was all the information rouchsafed her.

Among Mr. Burtonford's papers was one which was addressed to Edith, in the banker's handwriting, with this instruction; "To be given to her at my death, but if that should happen before she is 21 she must keep this without opening it until that time. It is about her mother and father, and she need be in no hurry to learn the particu-

She was 19 when her uncle died, and the executors-John Pawson and Bardsley, the solicitor-gave the paper to her, according to the instructions which the dead man had

"There is a good deal of writing there." said John. "Would you like to keep it, or shall I take care of it for you until you are

Edith thanked him, but kept it herself The strange misfortune which had happened to Erie, and the death of her aunt, then the death of her uncle, had crushed her spirit. She could not help wondering whether her mother had been also unhappy. But she placed the paper in her desk and gave herself over to sad thoughts. When would the mystery concerning Eric be cleared up? Cleared up it must be, she felt sure. Then she read a note from him which he had sent to her at the time of the trouble:

MY DEAR EDITH:-There is a terrible mistake somewhere, but my uncle is sure to discover it, and he will be very sorry. I discover it, and he will be very solding might have turned out my pockets to pacify im, but I had all your sweet little with me, and he would have recognized the That would have made him very angry. I shall go to London, to Radburn' and try what I can do at painting. My sis ter Rose will hear from me constantly

Radburn was an artist. He had ofter spoken encouraging words to Eric and tried o prevail on him to give himself up to art-The years passed away and Edith did no

ee Eric. The discovery which was to clear liked Eric very much, and yet she never him was not made. Still, Edith did not doubt him. From Rose she heard about his welfare, and that was all. She set herself to wonder and to wait. If Eric had present ed himself she would have risked the loss of fortune, but he kept silent and aloof; so she could only shut up her sorrow in her heart and pray for patience to endure it. She kept in the old house, and had for a companio the widow of a clergyman, whom John Paw son had recommended. But Edith spent her 21st birthday in Scot

land, and it was immediately afterward that she wrote the letter asking for an interview

hard in London, and his friends spoke fa vorably of his chances in the keen competition of art. He told Radburn about his quarrel with his uncle and the cause of it, and enjoyed the honest sympathy of a true friend. But this Eric was not the Eric of yore. He had a sad look, and went about the work of life as if his heart was broken. His uncle's cruel will was a sad blow to him, and he resolved that unless his name was cleared he would not see Edith again. He never forgot her birthday. His sister Rose had written to say that she was away. and he was wondering where in Scotland she was visiting, and what kind of a birthday she had spent, when John Pawson' letter came. It was like the sight of the journey's end to a weary pilgrim. Eric did not realize before how much he had been suffering, and for the first time since his sorrow he wept bitterly.

. . The interview was to take place in John Pawson's private room at the bank. Eric was there long before the time appointed and the two men chatted about various su lects until Edith came. It was alstrange meeting for these two, who had not seen each other for three years. John Pawson could not help watching them, and he say the light of love in their eyes and knew what the end would be, whether the proof were satisfactory or not.

"Now for business," said John, placing eating himself. Eric sat near to her and razed wistfully into her face.

"First of all, can you tell me the number of those notes which disappeared?" Edith asked.

"Certainly," was John's reply. "I have nad the book brought in on purpose, and here it is, opened at the right place." He ried off one in his beak. referred to the open page, and told her the

Then Edith opened a small satchel which wo packets. The men watched her with reathless attention; but she calmly placed the satchel on the ground beside her, and then laid the larger packet on the table. It | ing the wearer of so cunning a shoe, sent was a roll of manuscript, tied with string. The other packet she opened and produced three bank notes.

"These are three notes for £50 each," she aid, "and the numbers are the same." "Where did you find them?" John and

"Inside that roll of manuscript," she re

"What manuscript is it?" John Pawson asked. "It is the paper which my uncle left for

me," said Edith, "and which I was not to open until I reached the age of 21. It was

did not live long, but died when I was a baby. Then my father married somebody else, and I am afaid he received a considerable amount of money from my uncle. But he died three years ago, though I did not know it at the time. The very day when Eric's trouble came my uncle received news of my father's death and an abusive letter from the widow saying that the debts amounted to £220; and she said my uncle must send that sum, and send it in notes, not by check or draft. My uncle wrote 'This shall be my last communication with a proud and extravagant woman. She shall have the money, and then good-by. This is

She did not say that her uncle also begged her to be warned by her mother's fate and not allow her affections to be won by any young fellow who cared a great deal more about pictures than about business; but she was to value at their true worth the qualities of a noble and honorable man, who never failed to do his duty, though the man might not have youth on his side. "How came the bank notes in there?"

intended only for your eye, Edith."

Eric saiu like a man who could scarcely be lieve his senses.

John Pawson was examining the notes 'They have been gummed or pasted to omething." he remarked.

"Yes," replied Edith: "they were stuck to the back of one of these sheets." Then she opened the roll and showed where she had discovered them.

"This is my theory," she continued "My uncle gummed the letter he had re ceived and fastened it to the last sheet Here it is. Some of the gum must have ropped on the back of this other sheet, and then it must have come in contact with the notes, and three of them adhered, without his being aware of it. He was agitated and angry at the time, and the manuscript was never opened again, for the date on the corner is that same day when Eric's trouble

No other explanation suggested itself, o was necessary, but the notes and papers were examined time after time. "Thank God for this great mercy?" said

"Amen?" replied John Pawson, devoutly Edith was silent, but the tears were fall ng down her cheeks.

Eric kissed her again and again. John Pawson busied himself with th notes, and there was no atom of jealousy bout him.

"They must marry at once," he said loud; then he checked himself and looked oward the lovers to see whether they had neard him or not.

Yes, they had heard him, there was no loubt about that, so he made a clean breas of it and said:

"This makes no difference to the will You must not see each other before marriage except in my company or your uncle's for une will be lost. Lumley and Moss will be on the lookout, I know. I have often won dered what people say to each other when they are lovers, and fate has ordered it so that I shall have to know; but you must bear my presence as well as you can, and for all our sakes make your wooing short.' "We must not tax John Pawson's pa

ience too much, must we, Edith?" was what Eric said, taking her hand in his; then he whispered something more.

Edith whispered something in reply, and then Eric told John that he must bear with them awhile, but they would not trouble him

Robert Lumley and Wybert Moss were present when Edith and Eric were married John Pawson gave the bride away, and Radburn had come from London to be Eric's est man.

"That's all over." said Lumley. ust have been a queer courtship. John Pawson was with them every time they met. A decent man is John, but not the one hould pick to be with me if I was sweet

"One's good as another," replied Moss, dolefully, "I feel thousands of pounds oorer than I did." "Going?" said Lumley.

"Going," replied Moss. "Gone?" they both exclaimed, and then ras not a smile between them. - Cassell's

The Origin of Cinderella.

There is no fairy tale that is better known or more loved by young readers than the story of the poor little cinder wench, who was so ill treated by her cruel sisters, had such a delightful god-mother, with a magic wand, and was so lucky as to lose her pretty glass slipper only to gain a prince, and be come a princess thereby. Looking over an old book, we came upon

an ancedote that is said to have been the origin of this favorite tale. Cinderella's real name, it seems, was Rhodope, and she was a beautiful Egyptian maiden, who lived 670 years before the birth of Christ, and during the reign of Psammeticus, one thair for Edith by the side of his table and of the twelve kings of Egypt. One day Rhodope ventured to go in bathing in a clear stream near her home and and mean while left her shoes, which must have be anusually small, lying on the bank. An eagle, assing above, chanced to catch sight of the little sandals, and mistaking them for a toothsome tid-bit, pounced down and car-

The bird then unwittingly played the part of fairy godmother, for, flying directly over Memphis, where king Psammeticus was she had brought with her, and took from it dispensing justice, it let the shoe fall right into the king's lap. Its size, beauty, and daintiness immediately attracted the royal eye, and the king, determined upon knowthroughout all his kingdom in search of the foot that would fit it. As in the story of Cinderella, the messengers finally discovered Rhodope, fitted on the shoe, and carried her in triumph to Memphis, where she became the queen of King Psammeticus, and the foundation of the fairy tale that was to delight boys and girls twenty hundred years

The Bay City Tribune mentions an old resi of the Saginaw Valley for 47 years, and who owns a farm of 860 acres, of which 200 is quantity. He has seen the cities of the Sa inaw Valley grow up out of the wilderness when there was not a tree cut, and whe there was not a building on either side of the Sactions river.

CONSTANCE'S DIAMONDS.

"I don't think its of much use to take in our trumpery thin's," said Mr. Juniper of the great firm of Juniper & Co., dealers in Small Wares and Fancy Goods," as he glanced distastefully at an exquisite white cross, wreathed a passion-vines and drooping lily-bells, which pale little Laura Hyde had just set down on the counter. "There's no demand forsuch wares. And, of course it makes a great deal of trouble for us."

Laura glanged down the long aisle of the store, with sentinel shop girls standing at intervals all along. Trouble! It didn't seem possible. But of course Mr. Juniper "I would sell it very cheap, sir," said

"Ten dollars, including the shade and stand" "Then there's our commission," said Mr.

Juniper carelessly, continuing his occupation of writing price checks. "Twenty-five per cent." "I d/dn't know it was so much as that."

said Laura, a little tremulously "Ves." said Mr. Juniper. "But of cours you needn't leave it unless you choose. We

are not at all anxious for that sort of busi-

"I will leave it," said Laura after a minute's hesitation. "For I need the money very much. And I will call to-morrow to see if it has been sold."

"Very well," was the ungracious rejoinder of Mr. Juniper, spoken without lifting his eyes from the work in which he was employed. "Miss Sniffin," he called to a spare, red-haired female, who was just then scolding the girls at the back of the store for venturing to speak above their breath. take that wax cross and set on the middle counter. Ticket it twenty dollars." Miss Sniffin obeyed, only to return to the

charge. "Sitting down again, Minnie Blossom?

she cried, sharply, "When you know it's against the rules for a shop-girl to sit down in hours."

"Please, Miss Sniffin, I'm so tired!" said slight, pretty girl, with hair full of bronze lights like a dove's wing and great blue

"Tired!" snarled the inexorable Sniffin. 'Tired! Don't let me hear that word again, if you know what's best for you. Go to the front at once: there's a customer coming in And be sure you smile and look happy; we want no glum faces and pale cheeks here." Miss Sniffin inforced her advice by a vigorous push and pinch, similtaneously inflicted; and Minnie Blossom hurried up the store, flushed enough now to suit even Miss

Sniffin's exacting mood. Miss Constance Etherington wanted a spool of sewing-silk of some unmatchable color and a paper of hair-pins of a Parisian make. She was a tall, beautiful girl, with almond-shaped dark eyes, a skin like creamcolored velvet and a dress of garnet silk heavily trimmed with the richest of thread lace, and the gold bracelets, set with dia mond initials, gleamed and glittered on her wrists, as she tossed over the wares spread out for her inspection. "A shade darker than this," said she-

and Minnie appealed to Miss Shiffin in her bewilderment.

"I cannot find the box of dark purple silks," said she.

"Stupid! On the top shelf!" whispered Miss Sniffin, her lips wreathed into an amiable smile for the delectation of the rich customer, but her words hissing out like the ds and snakes of the old fairy tale shall tell Mr. Juniper to turn you out, Minnie

Blossom. You'll never make a salesgirl!" And Minnie went back to her post, not particularly cheered by this agreeable piece of information.

"Dear me, how pale and tired you look." said Constance Etherington.

"Yes," said Minnie, simply, "I am tired. I have only been here three days, and I'm not quite used to the life-"

She checked herself abruntly as sh encountered the stony glare of Miss Sniffin's eyes from the opposite side of the store, and reached up for the box of colored silks. But as she turned with it in her hand her elbow chanced to strike the delicate glass shade of the wax cross which stood close by, and the whole delicate structure fell with a crash

to the floor. Minnie had been pale before, but she turned as white as ashes now and pressed both hands to her heart.

"No matter," said Constance, carelessly. "Don't look so frightened, child; it was only an accident."

"But I shall have to pay for it. It's the rule of the store," gasped poor Minnie. "Of course," said Mr. Juffiper, advancing from his railed desk like a spider out of its hole. "I beg your pardon, Miss Etherington, but we are compelled to enforce these regulations, to prevent culpable carelessness

on the part of the young women." Constance took out her chased gold portenonnaie. How much is it?', she asked im-

"Twenty-five dollars," smoothly answered Mr. Juniper, whose conscience never stood in the way of turning a penny, honest Miss Etherington threw the money on the

"There it is," she said. fret, poor child," to Minnie, "Mr. Juniper will not reprove you any farther. You

hear me. Mr. Juniper?"

The wily proprietor bowed low; Miss Etherington's will was his law to all external appearance. Minnie Blossom looked after her with rapt wonder and admiration satin-cushioned landau which waited at the

Nor were the little shop girl's the only anpreciatory eyes that followed Miss Etherngton's exit. Quite unobserved by the young Juno a handsome, dark-browed man who was looking at silk neckties a little fur ther down at an opposite counter, had observed the whole transaction.

Walter said to himself. "Aye, and a warm, womanly one, too. I never believed it be fore. I fancied her a mere statue of fashonable society. How beautiful she looked with those soft, pitying eyes bent on the poor little shop girl.' And Marsden Walter went away without

electing his necktie. "Take a dollar off Minnie Blossom's

passed her on his way to the railed spiderhole. Minnie heard and colored hotly.

"But, Mr. Juniper, the young lady-"Enough, Miss Blossom," said the proprietor, with a wave of his hand. "I don't discuss business matters with my sales-girls. To carelessness, Miss Sniffin!'

And Minnie choked back the tears, and was forced to assume an unmeaning simper as a throng of new customers entered.

Mr. Juniper was an exceptionally avar cious, heartless and conscienceless trader. and Miss Sniffin was a forewoman after his own heart. It is fortunate that there are not many such establishments as Mr. Juni-About noon the next day Laura Hyde re-

ntered the glittering bazaar of Juniper & been expended. "It is sold!" she cried, joyfully. For her

andlord was persistent for his rent, and she could get no more fine needle-work to do-the cross was literally her last resource. "It is sold!"

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Juniper iryly, "nothing of the sort. It was broken yesterday. You'll find the pieces in the sh-barrel!

"Broken!" gasped poor Laura. "Very sorry," said Mr. Juniper. "but

ouldn't help it. An aecident. You left it at your own risk. We are not responsible." He was turning crustily away when Min nie Blossom, who had been tying skeins of worsted close by, stepped forward with glittering eyes, and cheeks deep-dyed with scar-"Mr. Juniper." said she, "von have for.

gotten to mention that Miss Etherington, of his love affair with the peerless Amalia. As Fifth ave., paid you twenty-five dollars for that cross. I saw her do so."

Mr. Juniner whirled around on with the snarl of a savage hyena.

"Minnie Blossom," said he, "you discharged. Leave the store at once. As for you, young woman," to Miss Hyde, "1 will be pestered by no more questions. You eft the cross here to sell. It was broken before any opportunity of sale offered. That's all I know about it; and I can't spend any more time chattering." Laura Hyde had reached the corner of the

street, when a light hand fell on her shoulder, and turning, she saw Minnie Blossom "Oh, I am so sorry for you," said Minnie reathlessly. "Not half so sorry as I am for you, dear."

said Laura, seeing tears on Minnie's cheek " Never mind, the man was a villain, and we can but starve. As for me, I dare not go to the wretched place I call home with ut money." "And I am not much better off," said Minnie, hysterically. "But I know where

to go. Miss Etherington was sorry for me. Miss Etherington will be my friend. And she took Laura's hand as simply a f they both had been school girls. For adversity is a strange reconciler of character.

Etherington's was just served, with its pergnes of flowers, glittering wines and emples of tropical fruits, interwoven with silver-green ferns and dropping lily leaves. Mr. Etherington, his daughter, a lady who were present—but, as Constance took her place at the head of the table, her father

The next day the elegant dinner at Mr.

glanced inquiringly up. "My, daughter, whore are your dia-For Constance was in full evening dress

or a reception which ner. She colored. "Papa, I have sold them," she said.

simply. "Sold your diamonds!"

of the Wax Cross.

"They came to me, papa, in their trouble, these two poor girls, educated, beautiful, refined and hemeless. What could I do? I knew that Mrs. Raymond's little Rose Cottage was for sale, with its poultry yards and he had finished one he would contrive to fruit grounds, for five thousand dollars. I obtain another. Gradually he became quite knew that there they could maintain themselves in pure country air and respectable independence. I bought it of Mrs. Raymond, and the diamonds paid for it. Have

Mr. Etherington's eyes were dfm. "You have been a good girl, Connie." said he, "although headstrong and impulsive as usual. And now let us have dinner." That night Marsden Walter proposed to Constance Etherington, and was accepted. He had admired her before, he loved her

I been rash, papa?"

ow as a true, noble-natured woman. "I used to think you cold and statuesque dearest," he said. "I don't think I ever should have had courage to ask you to be my wife if it hadn't been for the Wax Cross."-N. Y. News.

The Princess' Lover. Mr. Franz Muller of Spring Hill,

Alleghany, is in possession of a tin basin which is a kind heirloom in Muller's family, as it was presented to his great grandfather at the time he was a soldier in Magdeburg in 1744. "Now, don't The basin is a link in the life of Frederic von der Trenk, the famous Prussian officer, who for a long time was a prisoner in Magdeburg, and about whom is told the following story:

Frederic von der Trenk was born in Konigsberg, Prussia, about 1725. As a school-boy he distinguished himself greatly as she swept from the store and entered a on account of his easy comprehension and any other verbal expression would be unthe rapidity with which he would grasp the to tax a school-boy's brains. The consequence was that he was soon ripe for the university, which he entered when but 13 years old. It so chanced that he was no ticed by Frederick the Great, of Prussia who came to Konigsberg while Trenk was a student. The monarch then spoke to the "She has a heart after all," Marsden youth very encouragingly, and when Trenk left college to follow his desire of entering the army the King immediately made him an ensign in the Grade du Corps, the crack regiment of the last century. However, the King would not have bestowed such a high honor the same expression with which he would upon the young man had not his outward appearance been greatly in his favor. The young ensign was at that time considered the finest-looking soldier in the army. He response of such a priceless gift is made weekly salary and credit it to carelessness," was tall, well proportioned, with a dignified with the eyes, the arms, perchance the lips, aid Mr. Juniper to Miss Sniffin, as he carriage, and his looks were of such genial, but words are out of place.

beautiful character that he was called amone his comrades the "Prussian Apollo." The partiality which the King at every opportunity showed towards the young man made it necessary for him to be frequently around the court, and on one of these occasions if was that the Princess Amalia was attracted by his healthy. The royal lady became in terested in the ensign; she threw herself often in his way, and the consequence was at last a mutual attachment between the King's sister and her brother's ensign. All the difficulties which placed themselves in the lovers' way which prevented any tete-a-tetes were easily surmounted by the ardent Priness, who was too inventive in finding a thousand and one reasons for having her young lover around her. But there came a Co., and looked anxiously around for the day when the King was told of the clandescross on which so many hours of labor had tine love affair, and his wrath knew no

Of course his sister he could not imprison, but he thought he might punish both equally severe by sending Trenk into a dungeon-A cause was soon found. He was arrested on a charge of high treason, and the young soldier who had engaged the favor of the King almost to friendship, who had been the lucky recipient of a Princess' love, was confined to a dungeon, and, as the King inended, for the balance of the prisoner's

Trenk was first sent to the Fortress Glatz. in Silesia. He made here several attempts to escape, until he at last succeeded. He flew to Vienna, where he met an uncle of his, who was a millionaire. From Vienna he went to Russia, where he was favorably received by the Empress Elizabeth, who had heard of his imprisonment, and also about she at this time was on not very friendly terms with Frederick of Prussia, she did everything she could to please Trenk. She made him a Colonel in one of her reginents, and Trenk would have eventually been able to forget the past had he not unfortunately been sent to Danzig, which at that time was just on the borders of Prussia and Russia. Trenk while in Danzig became very desirous to visit his mother in Konigsberg, as he had not seen her for so ong, but on the way there he was suddenly kidnapped by Prussian spies and he was now mmediately transported to Magdeburg, in Saxony, to be again in Frederick's power. He was here put in a dungeon with chains on his feet, hands, and round his body and neck to prevent another escape.

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In the meantime the King, however, had also given vent to his anger by tyrannizing over his sister for her mesalliance with one of his officers. But if the King was harsh firm, and unforgiving, his sister was true to the vow she had made to Trenk, and she loved him the same as ever. The King at last went so far as to make an attempt at forcing her to marry the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The Princess, however, as soon as she heard of this, closeted herself one night in her chamber and moistened her eyes and throat with medicine that had been prescribed for her, with the warning that if it should ever come near her eyes or into her throat it would surround her optics with a red ring, make them constantly running, and it would totally destroy her voice. The riend or so, and Marsden Walter were all stuff did its duty. When the King saw his sister the next morning she was the most horrid woman to look at and her voice sounded like the screeching of a raven. Of course the marriage was broken off, but the poor Princess was to the end of her life the most horrid-looking creature and an object

of misery. While Trenk was in Magdeburg he suffered the most brutal degradation from the commander at the prison, although he succeeded gradually in making himself free "Dear papa, you bestowed them upon me from his bonds by the aid of the keepers, to give me pleasure, and, I assure you, the who were all friendly to him on account of noney has been a real pleasure," said the the money he would give them. This money girl, courageously. And she told the story be obtained secretly from the Princess, who asked him to escape as quickly, as possible. It was also during this time that Trenk oc cupied himself with making all sorts of pictures on the outside of the basin or ti cup that he would drink out of. As soon as an artist in engraving with the point of a nail on these basins, and the keepers, to whom he gave them when he had finished them, gave them away. When it became known who was the painter of these basins there was a great demand for them and everybody wanted to have one of Trenk's basins. Trenk staid in Magdeburg for ten full years, when the King at last gave him his liberty on the condition that he would leave the country and never return. Trenk left and went to Vienna. Soon after Frederick the Great died, and Trenk was allowed to return to Berlin. Here he had once more the pleasure to see his once levely Amalia. The scene was very pathetic when they met after so many years. Amalia soon died after this, and Trenk again traveled. He went to France. At the time of the revolution he attempted to take a part in the fight himself for the cause of liberty, but he was looked upon with suspicion and thought to be a German spy, and as a German spy he was killed under the guillotine in 1793. -Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

"" Thank You."

Writing with gentle irony in the New York Sun some one says:-If a person passes you the butter, it is proper to say Thank you." Or if a person agrees to grant any simple request of yours, it is proper and appropriate to say "Thank you." But there are occasions when this or perhaps necessary, if not absolutely inexcusable. most difficult problems that were invented If, in response to a passionate and earnest appeal to a young woman that she should minate your dismal loneliness, enlighten your bachelor inexperience and assist your solitary helplessness by bestowing her confiding self upon you and placing her future happiness in your guardianship, she should say "Yes," and you should then say "Thank you," the chances are she would throw the whole thing up. Such a reply would knock the bottom out of an almost unfathomable sentiment. A man who would receive a young woman's hand with real value of a woman's love. The proper

A certa was noted net with was with of the wearing ittend to The man ooking th "Do y ith anoth tell you? "When bey," sai guage :

" He's

BARLY pare.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!" Sancho Panza said, and so say I; and bless him, also, that he didn't keep His great discovery to himself; nor try To make it—as the lucky fellow might— A close monopoly by patent-right!

Yes; bless the man who first invented sleep (I really can't avoid the iteration); out blast the man with curses loud and deep, Whate'er the rascal's name, or age or static Who first invented, and went round advising That artificial cut-off-Early Rising! -John G. Sare.

English as She is Taught.

Mark Twain contributes to the April Century under the above title some examples of the curious answers made by pupils in our public schools. We quote a few, as fol-

Aborigines, a system of mountains. Alies, a good man in the Bible. Amenable, anything that is mean. Assiduity, state of being an acid. Auriferous, pertaining to an orifice. Ammonia, the food of the gods. Capillary, a little caterpillar. Corniferous, rocks in which fossil corn s found.

Emolument, a headstone to a grave. Equestrian, one who asks questions. Eucharist, one who plays euchre. Franchise, anything belonging to the

Idolator, a very idol person. Ipecac, a man who likes a good dinner. Irrigate, to make fun of. Mendacious, what can be mended. Mercenary, one who feels for another, Parasite, a kind of umbrella. Parasite the murder of an infant Publican, a man who does his prayers in

Tenacious ten acres of land Here is one where the phrase "publicans and sinners" has got mixed up in the child's nind with politics, and the result is a definition which takes one in a sudden and unexpected way:

Republican, a sinner mentioned in the Also in Democratic newspapers now and

Here are two where the mistake has resulted from sound, assisted by remote fact:

" Plagiarist, a writer of plays." " Demagog, a vessel containing beer and other liquids." Here is one which-well, now, how often

we do slam right into the truth without ever uspecting it: "The men employed by the gas company

go round and speculate the meter." And here—with "zoological" and "geo ogical" in his mind, but not ready to his ongue-the small scholar has innocently gone and let out a couple of secrets which ught never to have been divulged in any ircumstances:

"There are a good many donkeys in theological gardens.

"Some of the best fossils are found in theological cabinets."

Carried His Own Money.

It was in the days of the early railroad, when it was yet new; the days when the ourney to New York was less of a little aunt than it is now; when greenbacks were not popular here. One gaudy summer orning, just as the early birds were droping into their offices to lay for the worm; s the stores, chill from their all-night darkness, began to feel warm; as the bank cashrom the big safe.

"I want exchange for this on New York." "All right. What is it?" The man looked fearfully around him and en brought out a packet.

"It's \$25,000 in greenbacks."

"I guess I can do it. Going East?" "Yes. I'm going to-morrow. I don't want to carry all this with me. Couldn't do it. Sure to get robbed. So give me a draft. How much?"

"O, seeing it's you, an old friend, 1 per cent: \$250--" "It goes."

So the banker made out a draft on New York and took the money.

"You are going to-morrow, are you?"

"Would you mind taking a little parcel r me and handing it to my brother?" "Certainly; I'll do it with pleasure,"

The banker went into the other room and esently came back with the parcel

"Just put it in your valise and don't lose will you?" "I'll take the best care of it."

"Thank you. Good-by. Pleasant trip." Arrived in New York, the Californian went to the address and delivered the package. Then he presented his draft. The man opened the package and gave him the identical \$25,000 in greenbacks he had in San Francisco. He had carried them all the way himself without knowing it. - San

The Colonel Apologized.

Francisco Chronicle.

The world is ready to laugh at the man who boldly defends a principle, but there are also many people who will admire him or it. Humanity in general is not so bad that it can never applaud a righteous decis-

was noted for his profanity, but one day he met with a deserved rebuke. Gen. Custer was with him when he rode up to a Sergeant ooking the officer squarely in the eye.

I tell you?"

inguage you have used." Gen. Custer laughed, with a keen appre-

iation of the state of affairs.

and apologized with a very manly frank-

"Sergeant," said he, "you are right, and vou as I did."

Then he gave his orders, the man touched his cap respectfully, and turned away to fulfill the command. The Colonel, moreover, had risen many degrees in the estimation of the soldier .- Youth's Companion.

Queer Prescriptions.

A druggist has made a practice for some years of saving in a scrap-book some of the most peculiar orders which he receives. "We are asked for some rather strange things," he said to a writer, "but we can generally guess what is wanted. Many people expect a druggist to prescribe for heir ailment, as it saves physician's charges, and the diagnoses of complaints which come to us are often amusing. Look at these: 'Send me some of the essence you put people to sleep with when you cut their fingers off.' That evidently means ether. 'I want something to take tobacc out of my mouth.' Of course, the scent of tobacco was the thing objected to. 'Send me a baby's top to a nursing bottle' means, without doubt, a nursing bottle top. 'An ounce of smelling stuff that goes through your brain' describes very well the effect of inhaling ammonia. 'Something for a sore baby's eye' is not easy to mistake, though stated rather oddly. Here is a startling order for 'enough ipecac to throw up a girl four years old.' I cannot help sympathizing with this person who asks for enough anise-seed to 'take the twist out of a dose of senna.' Here is a graphic description of a certain ailments in a request for a 'plaster for a man kilt with stitches.' Perhaps the one who wrote this order for 'something for a caustic women' built better than he knew. Here is an order for 'something for a heavy pain in the bones that is coming out through the eyes.' The person who wrote for 'something to take a man's breath away' did not intend murder or suicide, but merely wished for cardamon seed or something of that nature. I sent a liniment to this lady, who ask for 'something to rub my old man with.' Not a bad description of a poultice is the order for 'enough flaxseed to make a pudding for a sore toe.'

"We get used to phonetic spelling," pursued the druggist, "and are very seldom unable to arrive at a fair conclusion of what is wanted, even the blindest writers. Here are orders for penny garick, pary garic and paddy garrick, which procured paregoric in each case. These orders for barnaget, vergmount and bugmint were filled with bergamot; these requests for come earback, gummare back, garmariback, comearaback and ram bam back called for gum arabic; these asking for camfier and campfire meant camphor; worme me fuge and barmafug meant vermifuge, of course; when our customers have called for opicot, metic, epicack, apricot and epicat, we have delivered ipecacuanha; the persons who wrote for honeyquintom, blew oint, Annie Quintom and Ann Grinton got unguentum, otherwise called blue ointment; orders for lodnom. ladnum and lord warm we filled with laudanum; for balm of city we sent spermaceti; those who wanted high stirrups got hive syrup; this fellow who wrote for paint killer received pain killer; I know that bubbon whisky meant Bourbon whisky, that air root meant arrowroot and that Bitter Alice meant bitter aloes. I sent Arabian balsam one makes many queer discoveries of aday on the plements to that one, and cherry pectoral instead of cherry pickrel to this ether. I substituted syrup of squills in these orders for an, walking in happy and feverish haste, ith wild excitement beaming all over his sharp quil and sirrip of swill, sent Ayer's er had spread his alluring gold on the rosive sublimate instead of a gross of supcounter, where everybody could see it and plements to that one, and cherry pectoral innobedy could touch it except himself; a stead of cherry pickrel to this other. 1 subwith wild excitement beaming all over his sharp quil and sirrip of swill, sent Ayer's a well-known banker. You couldn't see som salts to the one who wrote for lapsom much, but vague ideas of millions emanated salt, and some cubebs instead of cupids to the other. Not having any glory farm on ceed and flack sed. I sent flax seed in that

> "When I got these orders for ox sled acid and horrid lime I sent oxalic acid and chloride of lime. This man asks for Me-Cordon seed, this one for carman seed, and this one for colored man seeds, but I gave cardamon seeds to each. Many orders come in where one syllable is taken for a conjunction, as shirrup and quills; check and has plenty of porch, as theoretically one is berry, for checkerberry; gold and thread for supposed to live on the porch and merely goldenthread; spit and turkletine, for spirits use the house to keep one's trunk in. of turpentine; bald and Gilead, for balm of Gilead, hope and dildock, for opodeldoc."

____ Papier-Mache.

The manufactures of papier-mache, literally "chewed paper," form an important be, I watched a coyote as he trotted across a branch of the paper industry. Who does not remember those projectiles of our schooldays which we called "spit-balls," and time I knew that the property he was travwhich, thrown at a wall or ceiling, adhered ersing was being sold at \$500 to \$800 per thereto with tenacity? What was most lot of 50 by 150 feet, several thousand lots striking about these balls was their extra- in this tract having been disposed of at those ordinary hardness after they became prices. It occurred to me then that the thoroughly dry, this being the more marked nicely lettered street sign posts would be in proportion as the chewing had been more perfect.

that the idea occurred to some one to em- havens of refuge in case the passing coyote play paper pulp in the manufacture of var- should be specially hungry. California is a ious objects. Yet the substance employed in the industry is not "mashed" paper, in out about it the stronger comes the convicthe absolute sense of the word, but is a soft tion that the trip hither and herein should paper converted into cardboard by mechanical processes. In the manufacture of papier-mache the

strong, fine-grained paper. These sheets on, even when its own side is thereby wors- are pasted together by means of a layer of dextrine or starch, applied with a steel A certain Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry spatula. When the desired thickness has been obtained the mass is put in a hydraulie "Do you hear me?" said the Colonel, was compressed. It can be molded into any

bey," said the soldier firmly. "The arti- and knots, is capable of being worked with near together, and in passing one of these les of war forbid you to address me in the the saw, the gouge, the rasp and the lathe. stores found the owner quite a talkative It can be polished, if need be, although this man. We put our heads together, and in operation is reserved for the thick black var- the course of a week the store directly opnish that is applied to it in several coats, posite his received my stock in trade and a "He's got you there!" he said to his sub- with an intervening stay of a night in a very coat of blue paint on the outside, while his hot, air-heated drying-room. When it comes received a coat of green. h "rst day I The Colonel at once changed his bearing, from the latter the varnish is very hard, and did nothing but stand at the

arms, rose-work, moldings, etc.

sible that many of the objects that are ofpregnated with lampblack and color in certain proportions.

The backing is the important point. When that operation has been too greatly prolonged the varnish scales off and cracks, and when it has not been carried to a sufficient extent the surface remains sticky. It tune. - Dry Goods Chronicle. is not neccessary, then, to extend a certain temperature, always higher than 100 de-

This molded and pressed paper can be easily turned in the lathe and made into be fashloned into inkstands, caskets and cylinders.

It is from this substance that are manufactured all those bracelets of large black beads studded with Scotch imitation diamonds, all those necklaces, pins, clasps and trinkets of all sorts that are taken for pitch coal or some precious wood. Again those handsome bracelets, composed of semi-lucid and opaline globules that seem to have been cut out of a stone formed of concentric layers, like certain precious stones, are merely of papier-mache, cemented with white varnish and coated with the same. So, too, those beautiful nacreous, painted and gilded trays, round tables and caskets that are known as Japanese are merely papier-mache. The Japanese know but one kind of gilding, while we have two-the dead and the brilliant. We have, likewise, a liquid nacre taken from the scales of the whitebalt, that well imitates the white currant and certain ransparent berries. The naere is solidly enlaid by means of the hydraulic press, and finally the surface is finished with pumice stone to make it perfectly even, and covered with a colorless varnish of the first quality.

The Truth About Los Angeles.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from this much boomed town, claims telling the patient to wear it until he took his to tell the truth, the whole truth, and noth- i next bath. A puzzled expression, succeeded ing but the truth, about it. He says: Los Angeles is a city of no hotels, of fur

nished rooms to let, cheap restaurants, real ther?" "Yes," replied that gentleman, "you estate sharks and their victims, tourists and can remove it when you take a bath." "Sure, climate, and a population of 50,000. A word here about the climate-everybody comes to Southern California on account of its mild climate and balmy air. If one is foolish enough to expect anything else hère they don't get it. The climate is supposed to be theroughly reliable, but this being an evening kiss you before he left the house?" off year, it is doled out in homeopathic doses at allopathic prices: it is retailed as "semitropic," but for nearly three weeks I have found my zero clothing (worn in extremely cold Ohio weather) to be very comfortable every day, and all day; it is not freezing cold, although frosts are frequent and heavy, but it is most unpleasantly chilly: the air is neither invigorating nor bracing.

The books all say that it never rains here to offer." except at night; for the past four days it has rained ten hours per day and eight hours per night, and as the thousands of tourists flounder through the bottomless mud, the air seems blue with one mighty "damn." To-day's paper recounted four different instances of vehicles upset or horses mired in the main part of the town. There is not a foot of paved street, in this, the metropolisof Southern California, nor is there any per cent of the street curbing is of plank.

face, stepped into the financial junkshop of pills to this man who asks for ear pill, Ep- in San Francisco; the best and cheapest coal is brought from England or Australia: fire wood is not to be had: stove wood is very inferior, and is sold almost invariably of whom?" "One o' them kings!" hand, I took the liberty of filling this order by the small sack and at fabulous prices; with chloroform, and being out of flack native granite is the only desirable building stone, but that is so hard that the Vermont stone is cheaper and better: bricks, well, bricks are made of real estate here, and that settles the brick question until the real estate

bubble bursts. One pays about the same price for ordinary residence property here as for Fountain Square property in Cincinnati. Houses are all built to rent or sell, every residence

The following incident will convey some idea as to the ridiculous valuation of real estate here. It is characteristic of the coyote that it avoids human habitations in day time. One day this week while out in one of the nearest and most popular suburbs-to mile or so of nicely platted and staked town lots undisturbed, and at the same doubly beneficial to the resident in that they might enable him to reach home without the It was through observing such hardness aid of a surveyor and would also become wonderful country, and the more one finds have been postponed till April. So far dur ing the trip the worst thing encountered has been the moss in the office of the Santa Fe raw material used is a bluish gray, unsized, Railroad Company at Kansas City.

How Competition was Made to Pay.

A merchant relates the following experience; When I was a young man I set up press that operates in a highly-heated dry- in trade and took a store where there was ing-room. Under the immense pressure of not another store within a quarter of a mile, of the guard in his regiment, and, this apparatus there forms a solid block, thinking I should do more where there were swearing at him furiously, ordered him to which is as hard as boxwood or ebony, and no others, but at the end of the year I found attend to a matter that had been neglected. which is perfectly plain or has the form of all that I had made could be put in my eye. The man folded his arms and stood at bay, the mold in which the raw material, so I sat down one day thinking my lot was a ductile when moist and so hard when dry, hard one, and told my clerk that I was going out for a while, and that he must keep with another oath. "Why don't you do as shape whatever, that of table-legs, chair- a sharp-lookout for customers. I went down town, and looking around found that two When I receive a proper order 1 shall This sort of wood, without pores, sap, fibers or three stores were doing a very good trade

is free from blisters and cracks. It is pos- pouty at the green store, and my friend of its position on the bill before the House. stood on his steps looking ditto at me. As fered to us as being finished with Japan or people came in 1 commenced running down apologize. I should not have addressed Chinese lacquer are merely impregnated and the green store, and the latter always run covered with a mixture of gum copal, bitu- down the blue, so that between us both we men, tar, resin and other hydrocarbons im- built up a trade that was quite lively. People having 'taken sides' and newcomers always purchasing of one or the other, we gradually grew rich, and at the end of some dozen years we settled up, and I found that opposition, or what answered that name, had brought custom and had made my for-

VARIETIES.

LITTLE DICK came home from Sundaychool last week full of importance. "I light and indestructible balls and beads, or know the twenty-third Psalm," he announced at the dinner-table, "or anyhow, I'm going to know it. The teacher read it and made us say part of it, but there's another part of it I can't remember a bit."

"What is that?" asked his mother. "It is after they set the table for him: it's something about putting grease on his hair." "Anointed his head with oil," said Dick's father.

"I'll be hanged! That's it," said the boy, explosively. "Why, dear!" oried his mother, "don't

say that. It's dreadful! Where did you learn Dick paused a moment while both the maternal and the paternal regard was fixed sternly upon him; then he asked, with an air

"Ought I to say 'I'll be hung?' Isn't hanged grammar?

"PLASTERED FOR GOOD."-Patrick Collins is a teamster, and was driving through Chambers Street recently when an axie broke throwing him into the street. His back struck a curbstone, and he was stunned by the violence of the fall, appearances indicating that his injuries were serious. He was sent to the general hospital, where he arrived in an impreved condition. An examination revealed only a contusion, which was a result that contributed much to the elevation of Collins' spirits. A surgeon applied a plaster, by one of native humor, came into Pat's face as he asked: "Was it a bath ye said, docthen," said Pat, "I'm plastered for good. It's but wan bath I've had these 25 years, an' thin I fell overboard."

MORE CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS .- "Julia, did that young man who called on you last Why, mamma, could you hear?"

"I heard enough; too much for my own eace of mind. How often have I told you to beware of these men. Your conduct is inexcusable." "I wasn't to blame, mamma. We were

tanding at the front door, and his mouth was real close to my face, and before I knew "That will do. I see you have no excuse

"Yes-I have," sobbed Julia.

"What is it, pray?"

"His mouth—was—awful—close to my face -and-I-didn't know-it was-loaded."-Merchant Traveller.

THE amusing contempt displayed by Americans and Englishmen for foreigners recalls a story which was told a few years ago when Mr. Gladstone and the Poet Laureate were cruising about under the care of Sir sidewalk of stone, brick or wood; ninety-five Donald Currie. At Copenhagen a party of royal and grand ducal personages, who, at officer to see what was the matter. In a few moments the latter returned. "One of 'em's

> A TEACHER in one of the Boston primary schools was interesting her little pupils with a talk on natural history, and prefacing the consideration of each animal with a question as to whether the children had ever seen the animal named. At length she spoke of the

elk, and immediately asked: "Have any of you ever seen an elk?" One bright little fellow immediately raised

"Well, Georgie, have you seen one?" "Yes, ma'am," came the prompt response,

my father is an Elk." This was a revelation that convulsed the teacher, and called her attention to a species that she had left entirely out of her calculations.

A MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.-Young Matron (with theories on the care of children) to nurse -Jane.

Nurse-Yes-sum. Young Matron-When the baby has finished his bottle lay him in the cradle on his right side; that relieves the pressure on the heart. Still (reflectively) the liver is on the right side; perhaps, after all, you had better lay him on the left side. No, I am sure the treatise on infant digestion said right side. On the whole, Jane, you may lay the baby on his back until I have looked the matter up more thoroughly.

CAN HIS WIFE EXPLAIN?-" I understand," said the agent, "that you want a burglar alarm in your house." "I did talk of having one a while ago, but

I've given it up." "They are a nice thing."

"Yes, I suppose so, but they wouldn't help my case any. I am not losing anything

"You-you-?" "I simply leave my pocketbook in the barn o' nights instead of my bedroom, and I have not missed a dollar for weeks."

THIS WAS SEVERE ON DANIEL,-" Daniel." "Yes, sire." "Take this Japhet to the treasury and get

a Bland dollar for it." "I will, sire; but why do you call a trade dollar a Japhet?" "You know Japhet searched a long time for his father."

"Yes, sire," "Well, the trade dollar looked for its par long time, too." Daniel fainted, and it took two interviews

with the bait bottle to revive him. feet seven, and Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant," who was five feet four, were members of the House of Representatives at the same time. One day when they stood con-

COULDN'T AFFORD TO SIT DOWN .- Coun tryman (in the gallery of stock exchange)

How much ,does it case m. 'er, to do busiess down there? Mister-The seats, I think, are worth about

\$30,000. Countryman (fetching his breath)-Gosh, don't wonder most of 'em stand up.

The call to arms-" John, take the baby." Toboggan scandals are fast reaching the Friends are like flies. If you have a bald

When does a man impose upon himself?-

A chance for hotel clerks.-The crown jew

Treat your friends as you treat your corns. When troublesome, cut 'em.

A man usually hugs a delusion when he gets his arm around one of these fashionable girls. As smart as a steel trap—The rat that se

cures the cheese and doesn't allow e caught. The very heavy canes which the young me

are now carrying accounts for so mar them being round-shouldered in the brai There is encouragement, as well as warning, in the saying, "A man, as he imagines himself, may die old at thirty, or young at eighty.

This country has consumed 81% tons of quinine during the past year. And yet even that great dose has not been able to keep the country from shaking.

"There is a pleasure in reaching after higher things," said Johnnie, as he put a box on a chair to reach the top shelf, where the best preserves were kept.

"Chestnuts!" yelled several persons in the gallery at the minstrel show. "That's right, gentlemen," responded Bones. "If you don't get what you want, ask for it." She-Your little wife made that cake with

her own dear little hands! He—Well, now, if my little wife will eat that cake with her own dear little mouth I will be satisfied. Discussion between a wise child and its tutor: "That star you see up there is bigger than the world. "No it ain't." "Yes it is." "Then why don't it keep the rain off?"

"Do you have damp sheets?" said the fussy old man at the hotel securing a room." "No," said the clerk, who wanted to be obliging, but we can sprinkle 'em for you if you like

"Is this a trunk line?" asked the summe girl at the railway station. "No," replied the ticket agent, "it is a branch." "Oh, I'm so sorry; for I wanted to take four trunks A lady was importuning Lord Rothschild to

direct her son into a paying business. "Madam," said he, "any business is good; selling matches even is a splendid business, if you do enough of it." Prof. Boss, of Albany, says: "The star

Alpha Cygni is moving along at the rate of fifty miles a second." We are glad to see that the nineteenth century has produced something that can keep pace with a sewing circle.

"I shall go to Labrador for the salmon this year." "Yewy jolly. I shall shoot the mewy gwouse, my boy, in Scotland." "Have you got a moor?" "Well, no, but I've a bwan new suit of sheppard plaid tweusaws, and a Scotch tewwiaw, ye know." Natural History Note.-The Graham boy report a huge swallowing. They say two king snakes undertook to swallow a ground rattle. One commenced at his head and the other at his tail. They swallowed until they

It seems that the Irish bull flourishes ever in the tropical clime of India. A well-known Irish peer holding high office lately turned up the corner of a begging letter, and wrote on it for the instruction of his private secretary, "Reply that there is no answer."

Thrown In.-Coal Dealer-Where's John Driver—He staid up to Mr. Brown's. Coal Dealer—Why on earth did he do that? Doesn't he know we're short handed? Driver—I suppose he does, sir, but he said he was weighed in with his load, and he had an idea he belonged to Mr. Brown.

The Spring Months

fallen down the after hatchway, sir!" "One Are undoubtedly the best in which to purify the blood and strengthen the system, because at this time the body is most susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable medicine like-Hood's Sarsaparilla. The feeling of debility, langour, and lassitude, caused by the changing season, is entirely overcome, and scrofula and all humors are expelled from the blood by the powerful reviving and purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do Not Delay.-Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It is made by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Simpson and his wife were on their way to church, and the lady was putting on hergloves. "My dear," he said pettishly, "you should complete your toilet at home. I'd just at soon see a woman putting on her stockings on the street as putting on her gloves.' "Most men would," she said promptly; and the abashed husband didn't say another word.

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FOR SALE. Two hundred thousand one, two and three year old Concord grape vines from \$12 to \$25 per thousand. Address ROBINSON WINE CO., Detroit, Mich.

versing in the area before the Speaker's FOr Sale--Farms and Farming Lands chair, Wentworth bending over and Douglas in the Saginaw Valley—the best farming lands on tiptoe, John-Quincy Adams said; "Illinois in Michigan. Address look there presents us with the long and the short H. P SMITH, East Saginaw. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Variable appetite; faint, gnaw ing feeling at pit of the stom ach, bad breath, bad tast

eral prostration. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tenes up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

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SEED CORN. I have a few bushels of "Golden Rod," well grown and fire-cured. This variety took the premium at the Chicago Fat Stock Show last fall. It is well suited to Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana. Price (including sacks) \$125 per bushel; five bushels for \$5. address B. HATHAWAY.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit.
Court for the County of Wayne. Emily
Clark s. John W. Clark. In Chancery.
Understand the County of Wayne. Emily
Clarks. John W. Clark. In Chancery.
Understand the County of Managery.
It is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in the said cause, within four months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And, further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the MicHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed in the said County of Wayne, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case as a confessed. And, further, that this order therein prescribed for his app days before the time herein prescribed for his app days before the time herein prescribed for his app days before the time patent of the Said County of Wayne, and be prescribed for his app days before the time herein prescribed for his app days before the time herein prescribed for his app days before the time herein prescribed for his app days before the time herein prescribed for his app days before the time herein prescribed for his app days.

JOHN J. SPEED, Circuit Judge.

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Jeterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers. Free, The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. Mo questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Patroit Mich.

Abnormal Changes in the Milk of the Cow.

CHELSEA, Mich., March 28, 1887.

I have a cow six years old, which calved the 10th of February; has done well ever since, and gives a good supply of milk; and her milk, and cream when taken from the milk, tastes sweet and good, but before en-ough can be gathered to shurn, it has a sour, bitter and requiler oder and the butter is bitter and peculiar odor, and the butter is unfit to eat; it is olly and seems to ferment as it is being washed. I am milking three other cows, but the milk of each cow has been kept and churned by itself until I have ecome convinced it is her milk. She seems perfectly well, is fed on good clover hay and mill feed (bran and shorts). What can be the cause, and is there any remedy?

A SUBSCRIBER.

In answer to the above inquiry, the publication of the following will answer the questions fully and satisfactorily, and be of much interest to dairymen generally, being a lecture by Professor Voelcker, delivered before the Royal Agricultural Society of England:

COMPOSITION OF MILK GENERALLY.

Milk is essentially an emulsion of fatty particles in solution of easeine or curd, and milk-sugar. The fatty matter of milk, how-The fatty matter of milk, however, is not contained in it in a free condition, but enclosed in a little cell, consisting of the very identical substance which in a olution, exists in milk, and which state of solution, exists in milk, and which is precipitated when milk gets sour. In other words the butter, or the fatty portion of the milk, is encased in curd. I have here some milk globules, and they are of different sizes in different species of animals, and even in animals of the same kind they vary from the 1-2000th to the 1-4000th part of an inch. They are generally round, yellow spots represent some of the opithe lium cells, which are generally found in minute quantities even in sound milk. In addition to the substances just mentioned, milk invariably contains a certain portion

of mineral matter, and it is important to notially of the same materials of which the stible part of the bone is composed. The ash of milk is rich in phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia, or bone earth. Butter, curd, milk-sugar, and mineral substances are the nermal constituents of milk. In diseased milk we find a number of ac cidental matters which cannot be identified by any chemical test, but may be well identified by means of the microscope. In diseased milk, pus, or common matter, gener-ally manifests itself under the microscope; but even the microscope is not sufficient in all cases to prove whether the milk is esome or not, or whether it is conducive many instances the constituents of food, or any substances which have a decidedly medicinal effect, pass rapidly into the milk, and confer the same medicinal properties upon the milk which the remedies themselves possess. Thus if an animal takes castor-oil in considerable quantities, the purgative effect of the oil passes into the milk. Coloring matter, the red color of ed to show a further decline of a million madder, and the blue color of indigo, the bushels. The market closed on Saturday common weeds mercurialis amma and polyquiet and dull. Latest quotations were as gonium aviculare, likewise, pass into the milk and color it. There is also, no doubt, \$3\frac{1}{2}c: No. 3 red, 79\frac{1}{2}c. Futures—No. 2 red, odorous substances which rapidly pass into and give a peculiar taste and flavor to the milk, and when these peculiar flavoring substances are largely infused they affect the milk. Thus we know that the turnip

the milk. Milk appears white on accoun of the suspended milk globules. In the measure in which these globules separate in the shape of cream, the railk becomes clear-er and acquires a peculiarly bluish tint, which is a very good indication of the character of the milk. The less transpar ent it is the better; the more opaque it is the more butter it contains. And allow me here to notice that the quality of the milk is much more regulated by the amount of bu ter than of cheesy matter. An extensive which I have made o of analyses milk have brought out this fact, that whilst the proportion of caseine varies but in a trifling degree, the amount of butter or fatty matter in milk is subject to very great varia tion indeed. If you throw a glance at the tables on the wall, you can form an idea for yourselves of the great variations that exist in the amount of butter which a given ntity of milk is capable of yielding Thus in the first sample of milk you have no less than 7½ per cent of butter, in the second, five per cent, in third, 3½ per cent, and in the fourth two per cent. I have ed these analyses from a nu which I made some time ago, and I have further increased by analyzing, from month to mouth, during the past season, the morn ing and evening milk of our dairy cows and greater variations than those given her I have not found. These four examples, therefore, may be safely taken as indicating the wide range of the variations which exis between the different constituents of milk. The specimen of milk which is exceedingly rich in butter is derived from a sample from the dairy stock of Mr. Harrison, at Foster rt. The second sample indicates a er butter than usual. The third fairly resents the composition of milk of aver-

milk of a poor quality. But they are all four genuine milks. They are not in any way reduced abnormally, and I ascribe the great richness of the first sample to the extremely good pasture upon which the cows had beer fed, at a season of the year when, general ly, milk becomes richer in quality, but less in quantity. In the months of September and October, and up to Novemi quality of the milk very greatly improves but the quantity recedes and becomes small-er. Whilst, however, this is true generally. it is not so always; for if the animals are atinted in food they yield not only little but also a poor milk, and that at a period of the year when they should, and generally do, produce a rich milk. Speaking gener ally, milk is richer in the fall and poorer in the spring of the year. But other cir nce the character of the shall have to speak presently more in detail of the various circumstances by which th of the various circumstances by which the quality of milk is modified, but before do ing so I will point out the great difference in the composition of the milk of differen

age good quality. And the fourth, that of

(Continued next week)

Colic in Gestation in a Mare.

Mura, Ionia Co., Mich., April 4th, 1887. pary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a mare due to foal in about tw eks that has the colic once or twice ek. What the cause and what the reme Feed oats, and some bran mixed with hay, water about one-half pailful at a time.
Can your colie medicine be given to her
with safety?

A READER.

-The cause of the frequent at tacks ef colic in your mare we cannot satis factorily explain, without some diagnostic ns to aid us. Give but little hay an that of good quality; bran should also be

used sparingly. The bran of the present day will cause colic in some horses. Corn or corn meal should also be avoided. The colic mixture is perfectly safe in such cases when properly given.

Opthalmia in Lambs,

CASCADE, Mich., April 2d, 1887. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please answer through the FARMER the following questions: What will cure sore eyes in lambs? A sort of film appears to grow on the eye-ball. Have used powdered burnt alum, but it does no good.

Yours respectfully, CHAS. BUTTRICK, Jr.

Answer-We cannot, from the above brief description, prescribe a remedy for the blindness in your lambs. The eye is an organ too delicate and sensitive to be trifled with. The remedy employed is a powerful astringent. If the disease was acute, the application was not a proper one, and would do more injury than good. We have no means of determining that question. We would advise you to have the lambs examined by a competent veterinary surgeon and be governed by his directions. In the absence of such, have your family physician examine them and send us his opinion, on receipt of which we will advise treatment.

Tumor on Stifle of Mare.-Wolf Teeth in Horses.

OLIVET, Mich., April 4, 1887. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a four-year-old mare that has hard bunch on her stifle joint (I guess you call it); it is loose on the bone and loose from the skin and is about the size of a walnut. I have blistered it a few times but it does not remove it-she has never been lame. Can you tell me through the FARMER what will remove it?

Are "wolf teeth" in horses injurious to their eyes? Ought they to be removed when they have them? W. A. CULVER.

found in the jaw of old animals.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR.-Market steady with but little

change. Export demand fair, and the outpu

of the product heavy. Quotations are as fol

WHRAT .- The week closes with prices

rather higher than a week ago, and fairly as

tive. The export demand is about up to the

average, and the "visible supply" is expect-

ed to show a further decline of a million

831/4c; No. 3 red, 791/4c. Futures-No. 2 red.

April, 83%c; May, 83%c; June, 84c; August,

OATS.—Market firm and a shade higher. No.

BARLEY .- The market has improved. No

No. 2 western at \$1 20 @1 25, and No. 3 State

RYE .- Quoted at 50@52c \$ bu., with a light

FERD.-Bran quoted at \$14 00@14 50 per ton

fine middlings at \$14 00@15 50, and course at

CLOVER SEED .- Quoted at \$4 00@4 0234

for prime, and \$3 75 for No. 2. The market has

been more active, and the feeling has im

BUTTER.-Market continues strong; choice

ots of roll command 23@24c P D., and ex

tra 25@27c. Receipts are light. Creamery is

@14%c, Michigan at 13@14c, and Ohio at 10@

18c . Skims, 6@8c. The demand is con-

EGGS.-Market weak. Fresh command 12@

121/c W doz. A dull week is looked for by

APPLES _- Market firm at \$3 00@3 75 W

bbl., for fair to choice fruit. Fancy lots have

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas,

box, \$4 00@4 25; Malagas, \$3 50@4 00; oranges

Valencias, \$ case, \$6 50@6 75; Floridas

25 50 9 bbl. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 12@14c

BEESWAX .- Steady at 22030e P D., as to

HONEY .- Quoted at 10@11c & b. for com

and 809c for extracted. Choice is in demand.

ims; unpicked, 65@95c \$ bu., as; to quality.

DRIED APPLES .- Market dull at 5%e for

MAPLE SYRUP .- Per gallon can, 75@85c

and \$90010 for No 2. These prices are for

SALT.-Car lots, Michigan, 83c per bbl.

in 10 bbl. lots; eastern, 85c; dairy, \$2 10 per

POTATOES.—Car-lots are quoted at 42@45c

CABBAGES.—Market steady at \$4 00@5 00

ONIONS.-Market firmer at \$3 00@3 25 per

bl., and in better demand. Bermudas offered

CRANBERRIES.-Market firm at \$3 500

CIDER.-Clarified held at 10%@11c P gal-

POULTRY.-The season is now getting to

far advanced for the safe handling of dressed

firm at 9@10e for chickens and 11@12e for

SHEDS.—Timothy selling from store in

dueks and turkeys per lb.

tock. Receipts of live light and the market

75 9 bu. for Jerseys. Few offering.

Bbu. From store prices are 48@50c Bbu., ac-

bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

cording to quality. Market firmer.

ommon, and 12%e for evaported.

sold at \$4,00@4 50 \$ bbl. Stocks are light.

CHEESE,-Market quiet but firm.

fined to small lots, and not active.

State is quoted at \$1 05@1 10 W cental,

mixedat 29c; light mixed 31%c.

\$14 50@15 00 W ton. Market firm.

at 95e W cental.

firm, at 26@28c W D.

for fancy.

mand fair.

expected.

100 and firm.

white quoted at 32@32e1/ # bu., No. 2

Michigan, stone process..... Michigan roller process..... Michigan patents...... Minnesota, bakers....

DETROIT, April 11, 1887.

lowing were the closing. QUOTATIONS Answer-The tumor on the stifle joint of Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 your mare will require the aid of the surgeon for its removal; which if not connected with the capsular ligament of the joint, will not be difficult. To your second question; no. To your third; it is not necessary. They are natural teeth and belong to the deciduous set or colt's teeth. They usually are shed before the fifth year; but exceptional cases occur where they are

Lee sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 21 Deer sold Caplis a good butchers' steer weighing 1,050 bs at \$4, and a thin cow weighing 830 bs at \$3. Hall sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 903 bs at

Field peas, 65@75c \$\text{P} bu.

HIDES.—Green city, \$\text{6c} \text{P} \text{D., country, 6\text{Ke};}

cured, 7%@8e; green ealf, 7c; salted do, 8c;

PROVISIONS.-Mess pork has dropped

\$3 50@4 00 per bbl., the result of the "corner" at Chicago being finally closed up. Lard

is a shade lower: smoked meats firm and

bacon higher. Quotations here are as fol-

loads: Five at \$13; one a

Saturday, April 9, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

CATTLE.

The offerings of eattle at these vards nun

bered 578 head, against 760 last week. The

market opened up active for butchering cat

tle, and for the better grades buyers paid a

advance of 10@15 cents over the prices of

last week. Shipping cattle were in good sup

ply, but sellers could get no advance on

them, as Eastern reports gave shippers no

ncouragement to invest at higher rates

Only a few changed hands here, the balance

being shipped out by the owners. The fol-

ows:

Family
Short clear
Lard in tierces, \$\mathbb{B}\$
Lard in kegs, \$\mathbb{B}\$
Lard in kegs, \$\mathbb{B}\$
Choice bason, \$\mathbb{B}\$
Lard based, \$\ma

Extra mess beef, per bbl.

ast week, with prices per ton:

skins, 50c@\$1 50; bulls, stag and grubby

Lee sold Switzer & Ackley 23 good butchers'

Butler sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot f 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 793 lbs Stevens sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot

Stevens sold Phillips & Wretord a mixed or of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3 85, and 2 cows av 1,110 lbs at \$3 25. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 914 lbs at \$3 70, and a bull weighing 2,020 lbs at \$3 25. Starkweather seld Switzer & Ackley 7 good butchers' steers av 1,167 lbs at \$4 10, and a bull to Caplis weighing 1,320 lbs at \$2 90. Glesson sold Philips & Wreford a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 847 lbs at \$3 90, and a bull to Sullivan & Fweighting 1 190 lbs at \$2 3

steers av 1,208 lbs at \$4 15, and a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs at

lbs at \$3 35, and 2 thin cows av 985 lbs at \$3.

April, 83%c; May, 50%c; June, 84c; August, 108 at \$3.55, and 2 thin cows av 800 los at \$5, 83%c.

CORN.—Market higher and closed firm at the advance. Quotations here are 40%c for No. 2, 40%e for No. 3, 41%c for No. 2 yellow, 1080 lbs at \$3.75. flavor, for example, is readily imparted to No. 2, 40%c for No. 3, 41%c for No. 2 yellow, C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 985 lbs at \$4; 3 thin cows av 940 lbs at \$3, and a bull weighing 1,570 lbs at \$25.

weigning 1,570 lbs at 35 25. Freeman sold Sullivan & F 15 stockers av 144 lbs at \$3 20. Butler sold Sullivan & F 2 good oxen av 1,640 lbs at \$3 75.

Capwell sold John Robinson a mixed let of head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at rdine sold Caplis 3 thin cows av 1,093 lbs

t \$3. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 ead of good butchers' stock av 994 lbs a Parsons sold Switzer & Ackley 16 good utchers' steers av 1 182 lb-

Parsons sold Switzer & Ackiey 10 good butchers' steers av 1,162 lbs at \$4 40; 4 good heifers to Philiips & Wreford av 945 lbs at \$4, and 2 good cows av 1,210 lbs at \$3 50. Wallace sold Brown & Spencer 12 fair ship-ping steers av 1,225 lbs at \$4, and 4 stockers

av 815 lbs at \$3. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 lead of good butchers' stock av 954 lbs at 3 60, and a coarse cow weighing 1,150 lbs at Serviss sold Switzer & Ackley an extra

Serviss sold Switzer & Ackley an extra heifer weighing 1,430 lbs at \$5. C Roe sold Phillips & Wreford 17 good butchers' steers av 1,095 lbs at \$4.25. Giddings sold Capils a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 992 lbs at \$4, and a good cow weighing 1,340 lbs at \$3.50. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 4 York full creams are quoted here at 131/2 of fair butchers' stock av 880 lbs \$3 50; 5 thin ones av 868 lbs at \$3 20, and 55 50; 5 thin ones av see les at \$0.20, and coarse cows av 843 lbs at \$2.50.

Gleason sold Switzer & Ackley 11 good butchers' steers av 1,118 lbs at \$4.25, and 2 choice oxen av 1,900 lbs at \$4.50.

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 15 good butchers'

rs av 1.123 lbs at \$4 25; 4 av 1,070 lbs a \$4: 5 good shipping steers av 1,300 lbs a a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers av 978 lbs at \$3 10, and 2 fair oxen a ers av 1.300 lbs at \$4 50 p box, \$8 50@4; cocoanuts, ₽ 100, \$5 50@6 00; nanas, \$ bunch, \$2@8; Malaga grapes, \$4 75

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,562 against 1,208 last week. The sheep market opened up slow, and early trading was con ned to the local trade. Later in the day shippers took hold to a limited extent, but the BEANS.-Market has ruled steady, and is bulk of the best sheep went east in first quiet at \$1 28@1 30 \$ bu. for city picked medihands. The market as compared with that of one week ago showed no particular change. The first sheared sheep of the season wer among the receipts and sold at fair prices. Barbour sold Fitzpatrick 101 av 84 lbs at

MAPLE SUGAR.-Quoted at 9@10c per lb. Giddings sold Fitzpatrick 24 av 77 lbs a \$4 50, and 35 lambs av 68 lbs at \$5.
Dennis sold John Robinson 62 av 79 lbs for cakes, outside for purest stock. The de-BALED HAY .- Now quoted at \$6 50@7 00 ton for o ever, \$10 50@11 for No. 1 timothy,

C Roe sold Clark 124 av 94 lbs at \$5, and 20 Freeman av 98 lbs at \$5 10. Brown & Spencer sold Joh oar lots. Market weak and a further decline 8 Spencer 1 69 lbs at \$5.

J B Roe sold Young 19 av 92 lbs at \$4 60. C Roe sold John Robinson 26 av 69 lbs at \$4, and 30 lambs av 67 lbs at \$5. G D Spencer sold Fitzpatrick 90 av 85 lbs at Starkweather sold Young 20, part lambs, av

\$4 85, and 70, sheared, av 31 lbs at \$3 60. Hauser sold Parsons 313, sheared, av 3at \$4 15, and 100 to Fitzpatrick av 63 1 \$3 15.

The offerings of hogs numbered 721 head against 668 last week. The quality of the receipts were poor and the prices too high for shippers. Webb Bros bought the bulk of the offerings, for the best of which they paid

bagged lots at \$2 00@2 02%. Clover, \$4 25. grades they cut prices about 10 cents, alno lower.

Sterens sold Webb Bros 40 av 176 lbs 8540. Bliss sold Webb Bros 5 av 210 lbs at \$5 40. G D Spencer sold Webb Bros 5 av 200 lbs at

Whittaker sold Webb Bros 71 av 148 lbs at

\$17 00 @17 25 16 50 @16 75 17 75 @18 00 7 % 8 12 @ 121 8 @ 8 7% 7% 1214 6 814 6 8 50 8 50 8 40 0 0 f Freeman sold Clark 25 av 169 lbs at \$5 40. Haywood sold Webb Bros 50 av 158 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 32 av 156 lbs at \$5 45, HAY .- The following is a record of the

and 25 av 169 lbs at \$5 50.

Judson sold Webb Bros 8 av 163 lbs at ales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the JB Roe sold Webb Bros 57 av 183 lbs av \$5 39. Monday—None. Tuesday—3 loads: One at \$13, \$12 and \$10.

Tuesday—3 loads: One at \$13, \$12 and \$10. Wednesday 26 loads: Eight at \$12; three at \$13, \$11 and \$10; two at \$18 50, \$12 50 and \$11 50; one at \$12 25, \$9 and \$7 50. Thursday—25 .oads: Seven at \$12; six at \$13; three at \$12 50; two at \$18 50, \$11 50 and \$10; one at \$9 50 and \$9. Friday—19 loads: Five at \$18; four at \$12; three at \$12 50; two at \$18 25; one at \$14, \$12 75, \$11 50, \$11 and \$10. Saturday—8 loads: Five at \$13: one at \$14, \$12 75, \$12 50, \$11 and \$10. C Roe sold Webb Bros 74 av 202 lbs at \$5 50 Tubbs sold Bigley 18 av 162 lbs at \$5 40.

King's Yards. Saturday, April 9, 1887. CATTLE.

The market opened at these yards with head of cattle on sale. The quality was not as good as for several weeks past, but prices on the offerings were fully higher than those of last week on butchers' cattle, while shipping grades were steady and firm. The demand was rather in excess of the supply, and the receipts were closed out early.

Webb sold Reagan 3 thin heifers av 666 lbs at \$3 10.

Hall sold Sullivan 5 fair shipping steers av 1,200 lbs at \$4 25, and 2 good cows to Hayes av 1,055 lbs at \$5 50.

Holmes sold Knock 4 good butchers' steers av 1,037 lbs at \$4 25, and a bull to Hulbert

veighing 1,850 lbs at \$3 50. Cowie sold Baxter 9 stockers av 765 lbs at

Newton sold Wreford & Beck 10 good butchers' steers av 1,053 lbs at \$4 15, and 2 good cows av 1,150 lbs at \$3 25.

McMillan sold Hulbert 14 stockers av 800 lbs at \$3 40. lbs at \$3 40.

Lomason sold Bussell a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 877 lbs at \$3 40.

Standlick sold Genther 3 good butchers' steers av 1,008 lbs at \$4 25, and 2 good cows to Wreford & Beck av 1,175 lbs at \$3 65.

Peach sold J Wreford 2 thin steers av 820

lbs at \$3 40. Harger sold Genther 2 good butchers' steers av 945 lbs at \$4 25.
Lockwood sold Loosemore 3 coarse cows av 1,003 lbs at \$2 50.
Webb sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 ad of good butchers' stock av 970 lbs at

\$3 70.

Montgomery sold Clark 16 good butchers'
steers av 1,020 lbs at \$4 15.
Feldspaugh sold J Loosemore a mixed lot of
12 head of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at
\$3 50. and a bull to Hulbert weighing 2,180

lbs at \$3 25.

McHugh sold Baxter 4 stockers av 575 lbs at \$3 20, and 3 thin cows to Suilivan av 1,086 lbs at \$3.

Dewey sold Wrefore & Beck 19 fair butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$3.75.

Harger sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$3.40.

Suilivan sold Stonehouse a mixed let of 8.

Sullivan sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of lbs at \$3 25.
Plotts sold J Wreford 8 good butchers'

Priotes soid 3 Wreford 8 good butchers steers and heifers av 973 ibs at \$3 95.

Payne sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 923 lbs at \$3 85, and 2 good cows av 1,230 lbs at \$3 50.

Purdy sold Kolb 4 fair butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$3 60, and 5 stockers to Baxter av 642 lbs at \$3 25.

642 lbs at \$3 25.

Holmes sold Clark 10 good butchers' steers av 1,026 lbs at \$4 10, and 6 to Kammon av 945 lbs at \$4 20.

Clark sold McGee a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 934 lbs at \$3 10, and 10 good ones to Marx av 925 lbs at \$3 85. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered Wednesday and Thursday, and dull and weak on Friday. The market on Saturday opened with a better enquiry for light grades, and prices on this class were a triffe firmer. Yorkers good to choice sold at \$5 65@5 75; fair do, \$5 35@5 55; fair to choice selected The sheep market ruled fairly active, without any material change in prices. Among the receipts were some of the best sheep we have had in the market this season. Mr. Jerome Benjamin, of Romeo, sent in a load of grade and a load of Merino sheep that averaged 96 pounds. James M. Hosner, of Romeo, had n a load of grade Merinos that averaged 125 pounds, and Frank Culver another load o grade Merino that averaged nearly 118

sale. The demand was active, and for desirable beef grades prices were 5@10 cents Peach sold Loosemore 24, part lambs, av (higher than at the close on Saturday. Extra steers sold at \$5 50; choice to fancy, \$4 80@ ndlick sold Clark 199 av 100 lbs at \$5, and 5 20; fair to choice, \$4 45@5 05; fair to good \$10 added. McHugh sold Clark 46, part lambs,

butchers' steers, \$3 8004 80 and inferior to choice cows, \$2 25@3 35. Prices were 5@10 cents higher at the opening on Tuesday, but before the close the advance was lost. The market was dull on Wednesday and declined 10 cents, but this was recovered on Thursday, and ruled stronger on Friday. The market on Saturday ruled steady and closed at the following. Harger sold Wreford & Beck 42, part lambs av 76 lbs at \$5 25. McHugh sold Clark 158 av 89 lbs at \$4 90. Purdy sold Brown 12 av 81 lbs at \$4 50. Silsby sold Loosemore 60, part lambs, a

87 lbs at \$5. Culver sold Morey 74 av 118 lbs at \$5.25, and 73 to Wreford & Beck av 117 lbs at the ame price. Estep sold Andrews 84 av 92 lbs at \$4 90.

Feldspaugh sold Morey 47, part lamb 73 lbs at \$4 50. Estep sold Brown 10 av 91 lbs at \$4 50. Hosner sold Hosner & Co 152 av 125 ll

njamin sold Culver 145 av 93 lbs at \$3 and 145 lambs av 95 lbs at \$6 25. Clark sold Morey 22 bucks av 91 lbs at \$3 50 HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered

Early sales were made at about last week' prices, but later the market eased up, and here was a decline of 10 cents. The quality averaged poor. Peach sold Johnson 10 av 153 lbs at \$5 50. Pickering sold R S Webb 22 av 157 lbs at

Bixby sold R S Webb 19 av 144 lbs at \$5 50. Fero sold Rauss 42 av 163 ibs at \$6 40.

Purdy sold R 8 Webb 18 av 155 ibs at \$5 45.

Cowie sold Newton 42 av 176 ibs at \$5 15.

Harger sold Rauss 55 av 178 ibs at \$5 35.

McHugh sold Rauss 55 av 164 ibs at \$5 36.

Newton sold Rauss 37 av 168 ibs at \$5 36.

Newton sold Rauss 37 av 168 ibs at \$5 35.

5 35.
Webb sold McHugh 63 av 182 lbs at \$5 15.
Sullivan sold Rauss 30 av 146 lbs at \$5 35.
Plotts sold Clark 23 av 193 lbs at \$5 35.
Feldspaugh sold R 8 Webb 19 av 170 lbs at

Montgomery sold Rauss 30 av 195 lbs

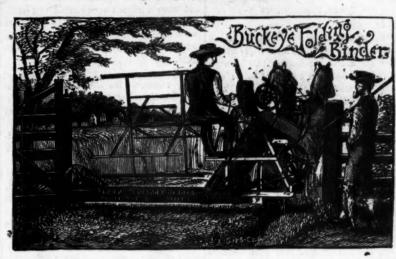
Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 4,726, against 4,556 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 125 car car loads on sale. There was nothing doing on eastern account and only a fair demand from interior points. Trading was slow throughout and price 10@15 cents lower than on the previous Monday. There was a sale of 22 extra steers at \$5 45, but outside of these the best shippers went at \$4 80@5 10, and fair to good butchers steers at \$3 90@4 50. Mixed butchers' stock was in fair demand at \$3 25@4, and stockers at \$2 75@3 25. There was no fresh receipts on Tuesday, and only one load on Wednesday. Thursday and Friday the receipts were light and the prospects looked more favorable The receipts were light on Saturday, with but little demand, and the market closed weak at

1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers
weighing 1,300 to 1,350...
Medium Grades—Steers in the flesh,
weighing 1,400 to 1,400 to 8.
Light Butchers—Steers averaging
350 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good 4 95@4 6 quality.
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
Michigan stock cattle, common to

Light Draft Buckeye Folding'Binder

ands of harvest fields, and we stand ready to maintain this claim against any an comers by actual tests of draft in the harvest of 1887. Its merits in the field are unequaled by any binder in existence.



also Manufacture Buckeye Down Binders, Buckeye Table Rakes & Droppers, and the world-renowned Buckeye Mowers, hich for thirty years have been the acknowledged standard of excellence in this class of ma chines. Call on our nearest agent and examine samples, or send for our illustrated catalogue.

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., - - Akron, Ohio.



These Wagons are made of the best wood and iron to be procured, and put together by the most experienced workmen. Every one warranted to give satisfaction both in regard to quality of material and workmanship. They are noted for lightness of draft and ease of running Also Carriages, Buggles and Sleighs of superior workmanship always on hand. Ask your agricultural implement dealer for the COQUILLARD WAGON, or send for circular and price list A. COQUILLARD, South Bend, Indiana.

SHEEP.—Receipts 24,400 against 26,400, the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday numbered 11,800. The market opened up fairly active with a good demand from Boston buyers. Prices averaged a little stronger than on the Monday previous. Common to fair sheep sold at \$4@450; good to choice, \$4.7565.25; extra, \$5.30@5.40; fair to choice lambs, \$5.50@6.25. The market on Tuesday was firmer and advanced 10@15 cents on Wednesday. The receipts were liberal on Thursday and prices declined 5@10 cents, but this was more than recovered on SHEEP.—Receipts 24,400 against 26,400, the 1887. 1887 OWOSSO **Breeding Stables** LOUIS NAPOLEON 207, Season, \$100. cents, but this was more than recovered on Friday. The market on Saturday ruled fairly

active with 30 loads of sheep on sale, and prices ranged 10@15 cents higher. Culls and common sheep sold at \$3 75@4 50; good 75 to 80 lbs do, \$4 75@4 90; 80 to 90 lbs, \$5 10@5 20; 99 to 100 lbs, \$5 25@5 35; 110 to 115 lbs, \$5 40 @5 60; 120 to 135 lbs, \$5 50@5 65; fair to choice lamble \$5.60@5 25 Jerome Eddy 2:164 Charley Hilton (trial 2:14½) 2:174 Spinella (trial 2:17) 2:22½ Myrtle (trial 2:19½) 2:22½ Louis R. (¾ in 1:10: mile 2:23½ 2:22½ Reno Defiance (trial ½ in 36) 2:29½ Col. Bowers (½1:10: mile 2:23½ 2:33½ George Milo trial ½ in 1:13) 2:34½ 7 @5 60; 120 to 135 lbs, \$5 50@5 65; fair to ohoice lambs, \$5 50@6 35.

Hoos.—Receipts 25,185, against 28,750 the previous week. The hog market opened up on Monday with 12,305 on sale. There was a good demand and prices ruled about the same as on Saturday. Pigs sold at \$5@5 25; light mixed, \$5 40@5 60. Selected Yorkers, \$5 70@5 75; selected medium weights, \$5 80@5 50, with a few at \$6. Prices were 5@10 cents lower on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday and Thursday, and dull and weak on Friday. The market on Saturday opened with a better enquiry for light grades, and JO GAVIN NO. 564. Insurance, \$35. Sire of Cora Bell..... **BONNIE WILKES NO. 3261**

medium weights, \$5 65@5 85; good to choic heavy, 5 80@5 90, pigs, \$5@5 25.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 28,246, agains t 36,141 last

week. Shipments 9,188. The market opened

up on Monday with 5,200 head of cattle on

QUOTATIONS:

market was active on Tuesday and prices teady, advanced 5 cents on Wednesday, and

ed 5 cents on Thursday. The de

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Absolutely Pure.

was slow on Friday, but prices were unchanged. On Saturday the demand was active and the market strong. Poor to primilight sold at \$5 20@5 55 inferior mixed the choice heavy, \$5 15@5 85; skips and cuils \$3.60% to \$1.000 for the choice heavy.

\$3 60@4 90.

oor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100

Insurance, \$35 **COLONEL MAPES NO. 3024** Insurance, \$30.

LEE DRAKE NO. 3023. Insurance, \$25.

ons and breeding stock for sale DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich

FIRST PUBLIC SALE OF IMPROVED CATTLE IN BAY COUNTY.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

AT AUCTION. Wednesday, April 20, '87

Commencing at 10 A. M., At the Fair Grounds of the Bay County Ag'l

Society, Bay City, Mich.

The stock to be offered consists of 46 head, mostly females, comprising a selection of 22 head from the Nockchichama Farm herd, and the entire herd of Mr. E. R. Phillips. This stock is of approved breeding, all recorded or eligible to record, and from choice milking strains.

The terms of the sale are cash, or approved proces hearing? The cent. interest. notes bearing 7 per cent. int For catalogues address the Nockchicham Farm Co., or E. R. Phillips, Bay City, Mich. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On Tuesday, April 19th, Mr. E. R. Phillip will offer for sale his entire stock of Grade Holstein-Friesian Cows and Helfers, consisting of about 30 head. Also Farming Tools of every description at the same place; at 10 A. M.

MAPLE PLACE HEREFORDS IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE YOUNG HEREFORDS, Of The Grove 3d Blood, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1887 at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Fair Grounds, Pontiac, Mich.

6 BULLS and 16 HEIFERS. From the famous Walford cows of Maple Place and got by the celebrated sire WAXWORK 6330, admitted to be one of the very best sons of THE GROVE 3d. 2490.

This is a breeders' sale of breeding animals and is in no sense a culling out sale, as the offering includes ALL my roung animals past weaning age, and the opportunity is the best of the year to secure choice animals of this celebrated blood. For catalogues, address

EDWIN PHELPS,

DEATH ON WEEDS Crescent and Imperial Scufflers. Keen edge all around. Push and Pull. Cuts ny direction. Warranted to please. Ask deal-rs. Circulars free. APTO M'F'G CO., Fremont, Ohio. a11-4t

ABERDREN-ANGUS CATTLE

R. C. AULD, Pinckney, Mich.

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OAKLAWN PERCHERON HORSES, 200 Imported Brood Mares LARGE NUMBERS, IN STOCK.

300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY e, all recorded with each

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L.W. &O BARNES. - PROPRIETORS OF -

LAKE VIEW " STOCK FARM. Byron, (Shiawassee Co.) Mich



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gill-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color, and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

W. W. GRAPO. Flint, - Mich. Hereford Cattle

of individual merit and excellent lineage; the oldest, largest and best herd in the State.

The blood of

Lord Wilton, Horace, The Grove 3d, Hora-tius, Sir Garnet, Casio, Hartington, Marquis, and others of equal note.

FOR SALE

Just now, about 60 grand young bulls, from 15 to 24 months old, also a few very choice imported heifers, and about 30 ones and twos of myown breeding, all at rock bottom prices—in fact ne fancy prices asked. Special inducements on carl lots to ranchmen. Also a number of Farms on easy terms. Address

JOHN W. FOSTER, Manager, tny17-1y

FLINT, Mich.



Having reduced my herd of Holstein-Friesians I have decided to offer for sale the celebrated imported built Ykema 322 D.-F. H. B., which has stood at its head for some years. Ykema's breeding and his great success as a getter of stock of the highest quality, are well known to all admirers of the breed. He is now in his prime, sound, vigorous and gentle, and will be sold at

C. V. SEELEY. North Farmington, Mich

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS FOR SALE Three thoroughbred bulls, all tracing to imported stock. One two years old and two calves. They will be sold at very reasonable prices considering breeding and quality. Address

MILLS BROTHERS,
all-4t

Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR A QUICK SALE

Four high bred Stallions one, two and four ears old, by Louis Napoleon 207. Send for de DEWEY & STEWART,

Owosso, Mich. Seed Potatoes FOR SALE

The Farm Department of the Agricultural College. Mich., has the following varieties: Early Telephone, Early Harvest, Early May lower, Vick's Extra Early, Lee's Favorite, Garleld, Clark's No. 1, Alexander's Prolific, Thor rn, Mammoth Pearl, Chicago Market, ush, Dakota Red, Beauty of Hebron an busin, Jakota Red, Beauty of Hebron and Bubank Seedling. Price per bu, 75c.; per peck, 25c, delivered at Freight or Express office. Parties or early and best name several varieties, as we have but a limited supply of some, so that if we are out of the variety you prefer, we may have your second or third choice and so fill your order without delay. Address SAM'L JOHNSON,

a11-4t SEED CORN.

I have a quantity of the Golden Beauty, a rich yellow dent. It ripens in 90 days from planting; a very small cob and very long and large grains; the stalks are green when the corn is ripe. It has from one to three ears on a stalk and as high as 94 rows on a cob. The small ears are always sound and filled out at the end; it is a good variety for threshing. It can be planted from 3 to 3/4 feet apart, cut with a reaper and bound and stored for threshing.

Also a mammoth dent, white with a reddish cast, ripens in 100 days; always sound as the other variety. Price, it per but, new sack, 90. Sample ears sent in every lot.

Also thoroughbred Merino sheep for sale, recorded in the Vermont and Michigan registers. Poland China hogs recorded in the Ohlo registers. Address

D. C. HODGE, South Haven, Mich. I have a quantity of the Golden Beauty, a rich

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A desirable possession for wives and mothers?
Then remember that Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing Machine is the only one that can be used without serious risk to health. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. L.

"25 Years ... Poultry Yard

A. T. S vith three and one a Diamond. wool of lo ery bulk; J. S. H. his flock, H. D. three head Gieson's I also a two R. W. 1 yearling a hearing three ye

deece ever 26 lbs. 13 hearing l bs. 8 oz. eeces in safe to sa Of course Chas. 1 Chief, a se and a thre

big blocky F. C. W Woolgrow McCauley covered w but little uckeye, George ary of the f them of on (48). o give mu id everyt

S. R. Cr heldon ar ewes and t good sheer Ottmer ams, a tw tree-year-Ann Ar Ira Woo

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